

ARMY



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AN UNFORTUNATE PARALLEL.

THE London *Star* maintains that the "escape" of RYAN's expedition from New York to Cuba is a fair parallel and offset to SEMMES's departure with the *Alabama* from Liverpool. It declares:

The departure of a party of 800 men from New York harbor, as far as can be judged from present accounts of the affair, appears to be an infraction of the neutrality just as flagrant as the escape of the *Alabama*, and one which could have been much more easily prevented.

It is almost a pity to spoil so nice a historic comparison, but facts compel us to do so. The very expedition which the *Star* refers to was overhauled on the high seas, and brought ignominiously back to port. The very essential difference in the two cases, therefore, is this, that the *Alabama* did escape, and the *Perrit* did not.

The truth is that this unfortunate and premature parallel of the *Star* only shows more vividly how, while our Government did its utmost to prevent RYAN's departure, the British government did the least in its power to prevent SEMMES's. On this point we need no other evidence than the LAIRD letter, lately published, narrating the "perfect openness with which everything was done regarding the building and equipping of the *Alabama*." And, indeed, one of the Messrs. LAIRD, in a speech in the House of Commons, declared:

From the day the vessel was laid down to her completion, everything was open and above board in this country. I also further say that the officers of the Government had every facility afforded them for inspecting the ship during the progress of building. When the officers came to the builders, they were shown the ship, and day after day the customs' officers were on board, as they were when she finally left.

In fact, it is undisputed history that the government officers, so far from being on the scent to stop the *Alabama*, went down the harbor with her, and "only left her when the tug left." SEMMES, himself, tells us that the "little ruse of going on a trial-trip" was well understood by everybody to be practiced merely to give the officers an excuse for not tying the *Alabama* up, like the *Oreto*, or *Florida*, in court. As everybody knows, the *Alabama*'s rendezvous was at the island of Terceira, one of the group of the Azores, and a tender, carrying her battery and stores, had run out of Liverpool a day or two in advance of her. The Government officers, meanwhile, had done nothing to stop the *Alabama*.

Accordingly, to compare this incident with the attitude of our Government toward RYAN's expedition, even had the latter not been overhauled, is palpably erroneous. Where, for example, do we find the British official whose acts compare with Marshal BARLOW's? Where do we find arrests like three of the Junta? Where do we find action on Minister ADAMS's protests and definite information, like that on the complaints of Señor ROBERTS and others? The very circumstances of RYAN's original escape, compared with that of the *Alabama*,

as just referred to, show the very great discrepancy between the cases.

There is another point of difference worth noting in this peculiar parallel. Whatever the original fault in England's case, in the *Alabama* case it was made tenfold greater by her subsequent conduct. At Simon's Town, Cape Town, and other English colonial ports, SEMMES was admitted freely to get coal, provisions, and so forth, and he even enlisted eleven sailors at the Cape of Good Hope. If the escape of the *Alabama* was, as the *Star* confesses, disgraceful, why were not instructions to seize her sent to colonial authorities? Our Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, when the *Alabama* arrived, demanded of the Governor that "the vessel alluded to should be at once seized and sent to England, whence she clandestinely escaped." What was done, however, instead, was to provision, coal, and man the *Alabama* anew in Cape Town, as originally at Liverpool, and without even the intervention of the original subterfuges. As SEMMES says he received "private and official courtesies."

Turning now to the Cuban question, what has our Government done? It has acted with such energy and vigilance in a very disagreeable duty as to meet the perfect satisfaction even of the Spanish authorities. Every human infraction of our Neutrality laws has been pursued; and if, in one case, our Government was outwitted, it was at least not through any laches of its own—its officers did not escort the law-breakers down the harbor in a steam-tug, and drink their healths and *bon voyage*.

The *Perrit* must be set down as a hostile expedition which escaped from our shores. But, as this was the first, so it was the only one of its kind; and the secrecy with which it was conducted offered suspicion. Enough to say of this that even the lynx-eyed reporters of the daily press knew nothing of it till the expedition was far away; and, even then, their reports were all wrong, even the wrong steamer being fastened upon, and that ascribed to the *Arago* which was due to the *Perrit*. Enough to say of this that the Spanish authorities have found no reason to complain that any information they gave our Government was not acted on; and if they are satisfied, all others are presumed so. The difference between this and the *Alabama* is sufficiently notable.

Next we come to the grand stroke of the arrest of the Cuban Junta, including President LEMUS and his associates, ALFARO, the reputed Secretary of War of the Junta, RYAN, the commander of an expedition, and other noted personages. No more severe or powerful blow could have been struck in behalf of our neutrality laws; it was like a bomb-shell thrown into the Houston street drill-room and rendezvous. Its effect was to discourage and demoralize all contemplated expeditions, and it created great indignation and alarm, though its strict justice was conceded. Detectives patrolled Houston street and Mott street, keeping a good lookout on the "church" converted into Cuban barracks and recruiting office. Next, and a few days later, four more Cuban officers were thrust into Ludlow street jail, arrested upon warrants issued from the United States Marshal's office, as organizers of the regiment recruited at 636 Broadway. Next came the examination and detention of the *Quaker City*. Next, last Saturday evening, the capture of the steamer *Catharine Whiting*. This last is worth noting in de-

tail. The *Whiting* had cleared for Galveston, Texas, the day before, and lay at anchor off Bedloe's Island. Marshal BARLOW (formerly Major General BARLOW of the Second Corps), learned that she was probably a filibuster. There was no "insane" man to be consulted, as in the *Alabama* case, and though she was loaded with hay and provisions only, she was watched by our revenue cutter McCulloch, Captain MERRYMAN, while Marshal BARLOW himself embarked on the tug *Sarah Easton* and made a personal reconnaissance of the neighboring shores. The rest of this story is thus briefly recorded:

At a very late hour on Saturday night it was reported that three parties of men had been taken on board tugboats and were coming down the river. The *Catharine Whiting* was then watched more carefully, it being understood that she was soon to leave her place of anchorage. A blank cartridge was promptly fired at her from the revenue cutter, followed by a howitzer shot, when the *Whiting* manifested no intention of coming to. The second shot whizzed across her bows and then she quickly came to anchor, and was boarded by the United States officers. She was subsequently ordered to be detained, and the revenue cutter was stationed alongside of her, with guns loaded, in readiness to meet any contingency. The tugboats with the filibusters on board disappeared in the darkness.

With one more act in the neutrality drama (a contemporary called it a "farce," but the play has changed, and is no longer humorous), we may close for the present. This consists in the pursuit and capture of Colonel BRONX's command, consisting of 140 men, in two tugs, the *McCoo* and the *Webb*, by the revenue cutters *Mahoning* and *McCulloch*. The capture was effected in Long Island Sound, near Fort Schuyler, and two shots from the revenue cutters settled the business, which, indeed, the cutting off of the *Catharine Whiting*, their supply ship, had already betokened. It is not our purpose to go into details regarding the men, arms, and ammunition captured, or the breaking up of an expedition that cost a quarter of a million. At last accounts the revenue cutters were in hot pursuit of the *Jonathan Chase*, the last of the filibustering tug-boats.

We do not record these captures in any spirit of exultation. On the contrary, the duty of effecting them is of the most painful character. Our sympathies as a nation—the sympathies of our Government and our people—are all with Cuba in her struggle for independence. We admit, in this respect, the parallel which the London *Times* and the London *Star* have so elaborately pointed out, touching Cuba and the Confederacy; but the main point is that our Government has followed duty against inclination, while the English government followed inclination against duty. It was by directions given from the Secretary of State that the U. S. District Attorney, Mr. PIERREPOINT, issued the warrant which resulted in the arrest of the late expedition. We repeat, therefore, that the historic comparison taken up as a last resort by the English, is a very unfortunate parallel.

DISPATCHES from Washington state that all bounty cases under the supplemental law of 1868, over 20,000 in number, have been transferred from the office of the Paymaster-General to the Bureau of the Second Auditor of the Treasury as provided by the act of last March. The Bureau of Referred Claims in the Pay Department has therefore been abolished. Hereafter no letters will be replied to until the claims they relate to are registered and regularly examined, and no information can be given concerning claims provided for in the act of March 3, 1869, until an opinion is received from the Attorney-General, to whom the law has been referred.

THE ARMY.

Troops B and F, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, fully equipped for field service, were ordered June 23d, to march without delay to Fort Wallace, Kansas.

In answer to an inquiry from the commanding general Department of the East, New York City, General Sherman has decided, that all National troops, of whatever description, stationed within the geographical limits of the departments should be borne on the Department returns.

In assuming command of the Military Division of the South, with headquarters at Louisville, Ky., Major General Halleck announces the following officers of the division staff: Brevet Major-General James B. Fry, assistant adjutant-general, as adjutant-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert N. Scott, aide-de-camp, as acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Charles A. Whittier, aide-de-camp, as special inspector. The other officers of the staff will be announced as they report for duty.

An order was issued June 23d, from the Headquarters Department of the Missouri, directing, that the Kiowa and Comanche prisoners Mow-wi and squaw Paduacoam, Chokeoura, Sou-e-a-yah and squaw, To-che-kono and Wah hoo ben, now at Fort Leavenworth, will be sent under charge of Second Lieutenant W. E. Doyle, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, to Medicine Bluffs, Indian Territory, and turned over to Brevet Major-General B. H. Grierson, colonel Tenth U. S. Cavalry, to be held by him until their people come in to their reservation and satisfy him of their intention to remain there and preserve peace.

The San Antonio, Texas, *Express* of May 19th, gives an account of a Volunteer scout, which left Fort Griffin, May 5th. "The expedition consisted of fifteen Tonkawa Indians, lately enlisted into the service of the United States, one other member of the tribe, and was accompanied by Brevet Major George W. Smith, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Lieutenant H. P. Sherman, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry U. S. Army, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Cresson, Thirty-fifth Infantry. Its object was to intercept some of the numerous thieving parties of the Comanches, or other Indians which have of late committed so many depredations and murders in the settlements along the frontier. The scout was manned entirely by the Tonkawa Indians, led by their chiefs, Simon McFlord and Henry. The Tonkawas were armed with Spencer carbines; many of them also had revolvers, and their bows and arrows; they were all mounted on their ponies. The party encamped the first night on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River, about twelve miles from the mouth of Otey's or Paint Creek. On the morning of the third day they came on an Indian trail of about thirty horses, leading in a northwesterly direction. The Tonkawas thought that it had been made late in the afternoon of the day previous. They followed the trail at a fast lope for about two hours. The trail crossed the Flat-Top Mountain, and thence across the double mountain fork of the Brazos River, where it suddenly scattered. While tracing it up the Tonkawas discovered another trail coming from the north, joining the first one, and then leading off to the southeast. This latter trail was composed of a number of horse and moccasin tracks, and as it appeared to be the freshest they concluded to take it. They had not followed this trail for more than one mile, when the red blankets and tenting of the Indians hung up on the mosquito bushes, became visible. The next moment the party charged through the Indian camp; seven of the Indians were killed in their camp, and seven more in a ravine near by, where they had taken refuge. The Indian camp, with its paraphernalia, was captured, including fourteen Indian ponies, twenty-one saddles, blankets, bows, arrows, and shields. The party attacked numbered about twenty-five, and were principally Comanches, with a few Kiowas and Cheyennes. Of those that escaped, it is believed that three or four were wounded. None of the attacking party were wounded."

In an order dated Tucson, A. T., May 9, 1869, Brevet Brigadier-General Devin, relinquished command of the District of Arizona. In relinquishing the immediate command of the troops south of the Gila, the district commander expresses his gratification at the energy and perseverance displayed alike by officers and men, while operating against the Apaches, during the preceding three months. Forty warriors were killed during the campaign, a number of their families taken captive, and an immense quantity of Indian supplies, stock, etc., captured and destroyed, and the Indians made to understand that neither the snows and tempests of winter in

the mountains, or the inaccessible nature of their country, can check the troops when on their trail. General Devin's order is accompanied with a report from Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Greene, U. S. Army, major First Cavalry, commanding Camp Grant, A. T., who details the operations of a scouting expedition which left Camp Grant, under his command, March 3d. After marching and halting, halting and marching, and throwing out scouts in various directions from time to time, on the 23d the command came in sight of two hundred Indians among the Pinal Mountains. Major Veil, with his detachment, who was in advance, was ordered to charge, but owing to the start the Indians had, they having been notified of his approach, and also to the roughness of the mountain, only one was killed; but all their property—a very large amount for Apache Indians, consisting of blankets, robes, skins, provisions, sacks, baskets, etc., also one mule and one pony—was captured. Captain Adams, with his detachment, having discovered the Indians, took a short cut, and moved to the left of Major Veil with great promptness, but was too late, as the Indians had disappeared in the mountains. Colonel Dunkelberger, followed immediately. Great credit is awarded to Major Veil and his command, for the promptness of their charge. The next day Colonel Greene, moved, with the cavalry and pack train, toward the Gila River, leaving Lieutenant Stanton and seventeen men of the infantry in ambuscade, believing the Indians would come into camp after he left, which proved to be the case. One Indian was killed and several wounded. On the 29th of April, Mount Turnbull was reached, and ascended almost to its highest points (except the peak), with very great exertion. From here a large rancheria was discovered about two miles down the slope from where the command was halted. At 2½ o'clock A. M. the command was moved with the view of making the attack at daylight, the plan being as follows: Colonel Dunkelberger, with twenty men, moved down the slope to get as near as possible to the rancheria, making his men take off their shoes, and taking off his own, in order to avoid making noise, having to pass very near what evidently were two guard fires, on higher ground than the rancheria, and at some distance above it, as Indians always run to the highest mountains when attacked. Lieutenant Stanton, was stationed with the infantry detachment of fifteen men, behind some rocks on the slope, and above the rancheria; Sergeant W. Allison, of Troop I, First Cavalry, with nine men, at the head of the cañon in which the rancheria was situated, with orders to keep hid, and not to fire till the Indians came within close range. Colonel Dunkelberger took his position very near the rancheria at daybreak, but before it was quite light, and while waiting for daylight, in some way the Indians discovered him, and began quietly to creep away, which forced him to make the attack earlier than was intended. He fired into their camp, but no dead were found. A number must have been wounded, as trails of blood were seen and bodies found where no troops had been, and they must have died from wounds of this fire. As was anticipated, the mass of the Indians rushed up the cañon and mountain, where they were received by a hot fire from Lieutenant Stanton's and Sergeant Allison's commands. Twenty-five Indians were left dead on the field, and eight captured, and it is believed that quite a number more were lying in the rocks or bushes, dead or mortally wounded; had it been broad daylight, very few would have escaped. One mule and two donkeys were captured, and all their property which was left from the previous attack, including a quantity of mescal, their principal food. On the 30th, Colonel Greene started for Camp Grant, where he arrived May 1st. In his report he awards great credit to Colonel Dunkelberger, Lieutenant Stanton, and Sergeant Allison and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of their commands. In presenting the order of Brevet Brigadier-General Devin, referred to above, and the report of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, Brevet Major-General Ord, commanding the Department of California, says:

For these results the general commanding thanks General Devin, and requests him to convey his thanks to the officers and men especially mentioned by him, viz: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Greene, major First Cavalry, commanding expedition; Brevet Colonel R. F. Bernard, captain First Cavalry, commanding expedition; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. Dunkelberger, captain First Cavalry; Brevet Major Charles H. Veil, first lieutenant First Cavalry; Lieutenant A. H. Stanton, First Cavalry; Lieutenant Charles A. Johnson, Fourteenth Infantry; Brevet Captain J. Q. Adams, second lieutenant First Cavalry; Sergeant Warren Allison, Corporal Clarence Richards, and Thomas J. Smith; Bugler W. H. Sampson, Privates Frank Kezer, George Miller, and Elijah Peck, of Company G, First Cavalry; Privates Thomas Smith, and John Rhodes, Company K, First Cavalry; Manuel Dwan, chief of Indian scouts, for their energy and perseverance. He is aware that, to insure success in such expeditions as Greene's and Bernard's, more skill in the commanders and pluck and endurance in the command are requisite than are shown in many battles among civilized nations, where thousands are killed, and he hopes that, with the assistance of good horses and more troops now en route to Arizona, the savages will be unable to find either comfort or safety except in unconditional surrender.

Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted Brevet Major A. B. Chaffee, captain Sixth Cavalry.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending June 23, 1869.)

Tuesday, 22d.

By direction of the President, the telegram of the 21st inst., from this office, to Major-General Thomas, commanding Military Division of the Pacific, to convene a board of officers at San Francisco, California, at once, to be composed of Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, brigadier-general; Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox, colonel Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Robert Murray, assistant medical purveyor; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles McCormick, surgeon; Brevet Major-General W. D. Whipple, major and assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Smedberg, captain Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, recorder, for the examination of Captain W. E. Appleton, Ninth U. S. Infantry, for retirement, in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, and directing General Thomas, upon the completion of the examination of Captain Appleton, to dissolve the board, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the President, a board of officers will assemble at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, at 12 o'clock M., on the 5th of July, 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of First Lieutenant W. I. Henderson, First U. S. Cavalry, for retirement, in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861. Detail for the board: Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. H. Blake, colonel First U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, major and quartermaster; Brevet Colonel James T. Ghiselin, surgeon; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Bill, surgeon; Brevet Major Samuel A. Foster, captain and commissary of subsistence; Captain L. S. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, recorder. Upon the completion of the examination of Lieutenant Henderson, the president of the board will dissolve the board and order the officers composing the same to resume their proper duties.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant W. I. Henderson, First U. S. Cavalry, will, under the provisions of General Orders No. 78, September 21, 1868, from this office, report for examination to Brevet Brigadier-General Blake, President of the Retiring Board convened at Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory, by orders of this date.

A board of officers, to consist of Brevet Major-General John Newton, lieutenant-colonel Corps of Engineers; Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Abbot, major Corps of Engineers; Brevet Colonel D. C. Houston, major Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant A. Nisbet Lee, Corps of Engineers, recorder, will assemble in New York City on the 28th day of June, 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon such proposed improvement of the Wallabout channel at the Navy-yard, New York, as may be referred to the board.

First Lieutenant D. Mortimer Lee, Fifth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties and will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Garrick Mallory, captain U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Major Walter W. Cochran, Third Vermont Volunteers, is hereby honorably discharged from the military service of the United States, on tender of resignation, to date August 10, 1861. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect upon the expiration of the permission to delay joining his regiment granted him by telegraphic orders of the 2d inst., confirmed by Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 133, June 3, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted First Lieutenant S. H. Norton, Second U. S. Cavalry.

Wednesday, June 23d.

So much of General Orders No. 34, April 12, 1869, from this office, as assigned Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jones, assistant inspector-general, to duty at Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby so amended as to assign him to duty at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, and he will report to Major-General Thomas accordingly.

So much of General Orders No. 34, April 12, 1869, from this office, as assigned Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, assistant inspector-general, to duty at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby so amended as to assign him to duty at Headquarters Department of the Columbia, and he will report to Brevet Major-General Crook accordingly.

So much of Special Orders No. 182, July 31, 1868, from this office, as retired Brevet Captain James T. Leavy, First Lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry, from active service with pay proper alone, in accordance with Section 17 of the act approved August 3, 1861, is, by direction of the President, so amended as to wholly retire him from the service with one year's pay and allowances, to date from July 1, 1869, and his name will be thenceforward omitted from the Army Register.

Major Wm. Clinton, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian Superintendent, under and by authority of the Act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1864. He will report by letter, without delay, to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

By direction of the Secretary of War, First Lieutenant Thomas Sharp, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from his present duty, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Second Lieutenant Henry D. Wallen, Jr., U. S. Army, will, at his own request, await orders. This order to date from May 13, 1869.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant H. B. Osgood, Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 69, March 23, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended twenty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for three months is granted Second Lieutenant William Gerhard, U. S. Army, as a graduate of the Military

Academy, with permission to go beyond the limits of the United States.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Henry E. Alvord, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders of May 4, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended three months.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Eakin, lieutenant-colonel and deputy quartermaster-general, is authorized to act as quartermaster-general during the present and any future absence of the quartermaster-general until further orders.

Thursday, June 24th.

Major and Brevet Colonel Alexander Chambers is, at his own request, relieved from assignment as major Tenth U. S. Infantry, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Anderson, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from recruiting service and assigned as major Tenth U. S. Infantry. He will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Fifth Military District, for duty with his regiment.

Upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major T. J. Eckerson, assistant quartermaster, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Fifth Military District for assignment to duty.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel H. A. Hambright, major Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters from March 5, 1869, to April 19, 1869, inclusive, while on duty at Jefferson, Texas, as a member of a General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 20, February 6, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, provided he was not furnished in kind or commutation thereof elsewhere.

So much of Special Orders No. 139, from this office, dated June 10, 1869, as assigns Superintendent George Griffin to the charge of the National Cemetery at Jefferson City, Mo., is hereby revoked. Superintendent Griffin will, instead, proceed to Staunton, Va., and assume charge of the cemetery at that place.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Thomas Dry, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 30, 1869, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

Brevet Colonel Samuel Ross, major U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw three months' pay and allowances in advance and two hundred dollars advance transportation, under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs assigning him to duty in Washington Territory.

Permission to delay joining his command after the expiration of the leave of absence granted him by Special Orders No. 83, May 29, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General J. Irvin Gregg, colonel Eighth U. S. Cavalry, until July 31, 1869.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant H. Catley, Second U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 136, June 7, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Major George E. Head, captain U. S. Army, will proceed to his home and await orders.

Second Lieutenant C. T. Spear, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, under and by authority of the Act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1864. He will report by letter, without delay, to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

Upon the recommendation of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are hereby made: Brevet Major W. H. Nash, captain and commissary of subsistence, relieved from duty in the office of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and will proceed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and relieve Brevet Major-General J. P. Hawkins, captain and commissary of subsistence, in his duties as purchasing commissary at that place. General Hawkins, on being relieved from duty at Cincinnati, will proceed to Detroit, Mich., and report to the commanding general Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty as chief commissary of that Department and purchasing commissary at Detroit, relieving Brevet Colonel R. Macfeely, major and commissary of subsistence, from those duties.

First Lieutenant James Regan, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed on recruiting service, and will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Brigadier-General Reeve, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. Atchison, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from recruiting service and will report in person, without delay, to Brevet Major-General Pope, commanding Department of the Lakes, for duty.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Wm. V. Wolfe, U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 92, April 19, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

Friday, June 25th.

Brevet Major W. Russell, Jr., second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Louisiana, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Fifth Military District.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant L. M. Haupt, Corps of Engineers, in Special Orders No. 131, June 3, 1869, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended until September 20, 1869.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Captain Lewis C. Overman, Corps of Engineers, will report in person, without delay, to the commanding general Fifth Military District for duty upon his staff.

Brevet Captain F. C. Von Schirach, first lieutenant U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will proceed to his home and await orders. This order to take effect when his presence shall be no longer required as a witness before the General Court-

martial at Detroit, Mich., of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Counsellman, first lieutenant First U. S. Artillery, is Judge-Advocate.

Brevet Major A. S. Galbreath, First Lieutenant U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw pay and allowances in advance for the months of July and August, under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, assigning him to duty in Montana Territory.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of sixty days, is hereby granted Brevet Major A. H. Andrews, captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant G. A. H. Clements, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

First Lieutenant W. H. Danilson, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw three months' pay and allowances in advance, under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs assigning him to duty in Idaho Territory.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Major W. W. Lowe (brevet brigadier-general), Sixth U. S. Cavalry, June 22, 1869; First Lieutenant W. F. Du Bois, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, June 22, 1869; Second Lieutenant L. M. Haupt, Corps of Engineers, September 20, 1869.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon W. E. Whitehead will proceed, without delay, to David's Island, New York Harbor, and relieve Assistant Surgeon T. F. Azpell in his duties at that place. Assistant Surgeon Azpell, when relieved, will report in person to the commanding general Department of California for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Second Lieutenant James B. Mackall, Corps of Engineers, in Special Orders No. 47, May 25, 1869, from Bureau of Engineers, is hereby extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Brevet Major George W. Smith, captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, will, at his own request, proceed to his home and await orders.

By direction of the President, Major Simeon Francis, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Columbia, and will proceed to his home.

Saturday, June 26th.

Brevet Major-General W. H. French, lieutenant-colonel Second U. S. Artillery, is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay and allowances in advance, under Paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 149, June 21, 1869, from this office, directing him to report in person to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific for duty.

So much of General Orders No. 49, May 7, 1869, from this office, as detailed Brevet Major James Jackson, captain U. S. Army, to execute the duties of Indian Agent, and directed him to report by letter to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions, is hereby revoked.

Captain F. A. Field, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Fourth Military District and detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, under and by authority of the Act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1864. He will report by letter, without delay, to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Bower, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), will await orders.

Second Lieutenant W. H. Bower, U. S. Army, is hereby detailed to execute the duties of Indian Agent, under and by authority of the Act of Congress organizing the Indian Department, approved June 30, 1864. He will report by letter, without delay, to Hon. E. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty and for instructions.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major A. Baesford, captain Eighth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 62, April 28, 1869, from Headquarters Department of California, is hereby extended three months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Brevet Colonel Joseph R. Smith, surgeon, having completed the duties for which he was ordered to this city by Paragraph 8, Special Orders No. 45, February 24, 1869, from this office, will return to his proper station and resume his former duties.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General A. Ames, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, will repair to this city on public business after the 1st of July next, on the completion of which he will rejoin his command.

Monday, June 28th.

First Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, U. S. Army, is hereby authorized to draw three months' pay and allowances in advance, under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs assigning him to duty as Agent for the Skallam and other Indians in Washington Territory.

Second Lieutenant Jacob A. Angur, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, having relinquished the remainder of his leave of absence as a graduate of the Military Academy, will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Platte. This order to take effect July 7, 1869.

The leave of absence granted Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann, in Special Orders No. 113, May 31, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Cooper McKee, surgeon, in Special Orders No. 126, May 25, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended three months on Surgeon's Certificate of Disability.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major H. Neide, first lieutenant U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to his home and await orders.

By direction of the President, a Board of Officers will

assemble at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, at 12 m. on the 12th day of July, 1869, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Brevet Captain Joseph G. Waters, first lieutenant U. S. Army, for retirement, in pursuance of the Act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861. Detail for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General William H. Sidell, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Madison Mills, surgeon; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel David L. Magruder, surgeon; Brevet Brigadier-General M. R. Morgan, major and commissary of subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. Atchison, captain U. S. Army; Captain Simon Snyder, Fifth U. S. Infantry, recorder. Upon the completion of the examination of Brevet Captain Waters, the Commanding General Department of the Missouri will dissolve the Board, and order the officers composing the same to resume their proper duties.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Captain Joseph G. Waters, first lieutenant U. S. Army, will, at his own request, at once repair to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report for examination to Brevet Brigadier-General Sidell, President of the Retiring Board convened by orders of this date.

ARMY PERSONAL.

MAJOR J. H. Smith, judge-advocate, is announced as the judge-advocate of the Department of the Platte.

SECOND Lieutenant Ray T. Gordon, Eighth Cavalry, has been ordered to join his company at Camp Halleck, Nevada.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, was granted First Lieutenant D. Mortimer Lee, Fifth U. S. Infantry, June 19th.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted First Lieutenant G. A. Hesselberger, Third U. S. Infantry, June 21st.

BREVET Major-General A. Beckwith, major, commissary of subsistence, is announced as chief commissary of subsistence of the Fourth Military District.

CAPTAIN G. W. Yates, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was relieved June 23d, from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Harker, Kansas.

CAPTAIN S. C. Williamson, Sixth U. S. Infantry, is, at his own request, relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and placed on waiting orders.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Stone, first lieutenant U. S. A., is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters Department of California.

BREVET Major G. P. Jaquett, assistant surgeon U. S. Army, has been ordered to report for duty to Brevet Major-General J. H. King, colonel Ninth Infantry, at Angel Island, Cal.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon M. A. Roach, U. S. Army, and Acting Assistant Surgeon A. E. Spohn, U. S. Army, have been ordered to report to the commanding officer of Fort Brown, Texas, for duty.

FIRST Lieutenant A. B. Kauffmann, regimental quartermaster Eighth Cavalry, has been promoted captain from May 13, 1869, vice Lester, resigned. His troop (K) is stationed at Camp Willow Grove, Arizona.

IN addition to his other duties Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Smedberg, U. S. Army, is announced as acting assistant adjutant-general at the Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, to date from June 1st, 1869.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel N. Vedder, major and paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered, June 24th, to proceed to Shreveport, La., for the purpose of paying the troops at that station to the 30th of April—date of last muster.

BREVET Colonel J. McL. Taylor, major and commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, was relieved from duty at the Headquarters of the Military Division of the Pacific, June 15th, as purchasing and depot commissary of subsistence.

BREVET Captain J. H. Hurst, second lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, has been ordered to join his company at Camp Wright, Cal., and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. N. McElroy, captain Eighth Cavalry, his company at Camp McDermitt, Nevada.

ON account of incapacity for field service, arising from wounds received, Second Lieutenant Guilford D. Jennings, Twenty-first Infantry, has been relieved from duty with his regiment, and will await orders at the Presidio of San Francisco.

LEAVE of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability, for twenty days, with permission to apply to Headquarters Division of the Missouri for an extension of twenty days, was granted First Lieutenant John A. Bodamer, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, June 23d.

FIRST Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, U. S. Army, has been ordered to assume the duties of depot and issuing commissary at San Antonio, Texas, relieving First Lieutenant C. E. Nesmith, Sixth Cavalry, who will report to his regimental commander, for duty.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Rankin, captain Thirty-first Infantry, left Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, June 13th, on detached service, as witness in a case in Dakota Territory, per orders from Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with authority to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, and permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of three months, was granted Second Lieutenant Frank P. Gross, Ninth Cavalry, June 19th.

LEAVE of absence for fifteen days was granted First Lieutenant Joseph Karge, Eighth Cavalry, June 17th. At the expiration of his leave he will proceed to Camp Winfield Scott, Nevada, and relieve Captain A. B. Kauffmann, Eighth Cavalry, in command of that post, and as acting assistant quartermaster and assistant commissary of subsistence.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Arms, U. S. A. has been ordered to Fort Harker, Kansas, to report for duty to Brevet Colonel Lewis Merrill, major Seventh U. S. Cavalry. Acting Assistant Surgeon William Craig, U. S. Army, will proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, and report for duty to the commanding officer Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of forty days, was granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James B. Mulligan, captain Nineteenth Infantry, June 21st, and leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of ten days, to First Lieutenant James Collins, Nineteenth Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, colonel Fourth Cavalry, having reported, in compliance with special orders, at the Headquarters Fifth Military District, has been ordered to assume command of the Fourth regiment of Cavalry and the post of Austin, Texas, relieving Brevet Major-General James H. Carleton, lieutenant colonel Fourth Cavalry, who will proceed to San Antonio, and assume command of that post.

THE staff of Colonel and Brevet Major-General W. F. Barry, in command of the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, is now constituted as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General J. Roberts and Major and Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, superintendents of practical and theoretical instruction; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major J. P. Sanger, First Artillery, adjutant of school and post; Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Jones, Quartermaster's Department, quartermaster of school and post; Second Lieutenant J. Curry, Fifth Artillery, post treasurer and assistant commissary of subsistence; Surgeon G. E. Cooper, brevet colonel, post surgeon; Second Lieutenant and Brevet Captain A. Howe, Fourth Artillery, ordnance officer; Rav. M. L. Chevers, post chaplain.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A MILITARY Commission met at Brenham, Texas, on Monday, June 21st. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, captain Eleventh Infantry; Captain George Haller, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant J. W. Sunderland, Eleventh Infantry. Brevet Captain J. Whitney, First Lieutenant, Eleventh Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered to convene at Alcatraz Island, June 14th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major-General O. B. Wilcox, colonel Twelfth Infantry; Brevet Colonel M. Maloney, lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General James M. Robertson, captain Second Artillery; Brevet Major H. L. Burnett, captain U. S. Army; Brevet Captain D. J. Craigie, first lieutenant, adjutant Twelfth Infantry; Brevet Captain J. C. Currier, second lieutenant U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant G. D. Jennings, U. S. Army. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Stone, first lieutenant U. S. Army, is appointed Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, W. T., June 2d. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Avery B. Cain, captain Fourth Infantry; Brevet Major Wm. S. Collier, captain Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Whittingham Cox, Fourth Infantry; Brevet Captain Edward Simonton, first lieutenant Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Henry C. Sloan, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Butler D. Price, Fourth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward L. Bailey, second lieutenant Fourth Infantry. Brevet Major Wm. H. Powell, captain Fourth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to assemble at Goldsboro, N. C., June 7th. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Ritter, captain Eighth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Royal T. Frank, captain Eighth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred T. Smith, captain Eighth Infantry; Brevet Major William S. Worth, captain Eighth Infantry; Captain Francis E. Lacey, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Gordon Winslow, Eighth Infantry; Brevet Major Cyrus A. Earnest, second lieutenant Eighth Infantry. Captain John T. Mackey, U. S. Army, Judge-Advocate.

THE following officers reported at Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the week ending June 20th: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Alexander, surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Colonel Wm. E. Merrill, major Engineer Corps; First Lieutenant G. W. H. Stouch, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant D. Mortimer Lee, Fifth Infantry; First Lieutenant M. O'Brien, First Artillery; Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles C. Arms, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. Craig, U. S. Army; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. Atchison, captain Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, June 24th, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captain F. W. Bailey, Thirty-fifth Infantry, and such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Lieutenant Colonel James H. Carleton, Fourth Cavalry, brevet major-general U. S. A.; Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, brevet major-general U. S. A.; Captain Geo. E. Alden, assistant quartermaster, brevet major U. S. A.; Captain Joseph Rendelbrook, Fourth Cavalry, brevet major U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Patrick Cusack, Ninth Cavalry, brevet captain U. S. A.; Second Lieutenant John W. Hines, U. S. A.; Captain V. Van Antwerp, military storekeeper, U. S. A., Judge-Advocate.

THE commanding general of the Department of California has been ordered by Major-General Thomas to hereafter cause due notice to be given of all purchases of supplies, and contracts for freighting to be made in San Francisco that all merchants and freighters in this city may have an opportunity to compete for the same. This refers to such purchases and contracts, as are made in open market, on account of their not being sufficient time to advertise for bids in the usual manner.

ARMY GAZETTE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1899.

General Orders No. 56.

1. The following-named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed in the Army of the United States, by the President, with the rank indicated below, to date from June 15, 1899:

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

30. Cadet George R. Bacon, to be second lieutenant, vice Hopkins, resigned. (Company K.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

17. Cadet Frank E. Nye, to be second lieutenant, vice Hamilton, promoted. (Company M.)

28. Cadet Jennifer H. Smallwood, to be second lieutenant, vice Pettit, resigned. (Company G.)

34. Cadet William Rawson, to be second lieutenant, vice Rawolle, promoted. (Company C.)

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

11. Cadet John G. Bourke, to be second lieutenant, vice Ayres, promoted. (Company —)

22. Cadet Franklin Yeaton, to be second lieutenant, vice Pyle, deceased. (Company —)

25. Cadet Charles Morton, to be second lieutenant, vice Wightman, promoted. (Company A.)

32. Cadet William W. Robinson, Jr., to be second lieutenant, vice Smith, deceased. (Company H.)

FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

33. Cadet Wentz G. Miller, to be second lieutenant, vice Vernon, promoted. (Company D.)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

8. Cadet Jacob A. Augur, to be second lieutenant, vice Hitchcock, resigned. (Company E.)

23. Cadet Earl D. Thomas, to be second lieutenant, vice Cummings, cashiered. (Company L.)

26. Cadet Charles H. Rockwell, to be second lieutenant, vice Schenofsky, promoted. (Company B.)

29. Cadet William F. Smith, to be second lieutenant, vice Harkin, promoted. (Company L.)

SIXTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

24. Cadet William I. Reese, to be second lieutenant, vice Lazenby, whose appointment has been revoked. (Company B.)

31. Cadet Henry F. Ferriss, to be second lieutenant, vice Hentig, promoted. (Company C.)

35. Cadet Edward W. Brady, to be second lieutenant, vice McIntyre, dismissed. (Company K.)

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

15. Cadet Charles H. Kea, to be second lieutenant, vice Bassett, promoted. (Company F.)

16. Cadet James E. Porter, to be second lieutenant, vice Weston, promoted. (Company C.)

18. Cadet William T. Craycroft, to be second lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted. (Company K.)

19. Cadet Charles Braden, to be second lieutenant, vice Shellabarger, promoted. (Company L.)

20. Cadet John Aspinwall, to be second lieutenant, vice Law, promoted. (Company K.)

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

21. Cadet John W. Pullman, to be second lieutenant, vice Reese, resigned. (Company K.)

27. Cadet Wells W. Leggett, to be second lieutenant, vice Ropes, promoted. (Company C.)

36. Cadet Henry W. Sprole, to be second lieutenant, vice Coombs, resigned. (Company M.)

NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

37. Cadet Martin B. Hughes, to be second lieutenant, vice Davidson, appointed first lieutenant. (Company A.)

38. Cadet William Gerhard, to be second lieutenant, vice Cortelyou, appointed first lieutenant. (Company —)

TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

39. Cadet Mason M. Maxon, to be second lieutenant, vice Boardman, promoted. (Company F.)

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

5. Cadet Daniel M. Taylor, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

9. Cadet Henry L. Harris, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

4. Cadet Philip M. Price, Jr., to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

12. Cadet David A. Lyle, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

13. Cadet Worth Osgood, to be second lieutenant, vice Ward, deceased. (Company —)

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

10. Cadet Arthur S. Hardy, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

14. Cadet Remembrance H. Lindsey, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

3. Cadet Samuel E. Tillman, to be second lieutenant, to fill an original vacancy.

6. Cadet William C. Fitzsimmons, to be second lieutenant, vice Dixon, promoted. (Company —)

FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

1. Cadet Eric Berglund, to be second lieutenant, vice Shaler, transferred to the Ordnance Department. (Company —)

2. Cadet Leonard G. Hun, to be second lieutenant, vice Patterson, promoted. (Company —)

7. Cadet William P. Duval, to be second lieutenant, vice Orr, deceased. (Company —)

11. The General Regulations (paragraph 181) allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service.

In accordance with this regulation, all the graduates above-named will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next.

III. The graduates will, on the receipt of this order, immediately report by letter to the commanding officer of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commanders be not known, their reports will be forwarded, under cover, to the Adjutant-General for transmittal.

IV. The transportation allowance (mileage) to which the graduates will be entitled in travelling from West Point to their posts, under the foregoing orders, will be paid in advance of the performance of the journey.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1899.

General Orders No. 57.

The following order has been received from the War Department, and is published for the government of all concerned:

In "final statements," as well as receipts for money and property, and papers of like character, money amounts in all cases shall be written out in full, and also expressed by figures in brackets. This requirement is not designed to change the established practice in making out and filling up all regulation muster rolls and pay rolls.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1899.

General Orders No. 58.

1. Officers making inspections of troops in the field, or at military posts or stations on the frontier, will forward the report of each inspection from the point where it is made, and as soon thereafter as the means of regular communication will permit.

11. Inspecting officers, before transmitting their reports to the commanders upon whose staffs they are serving, will endorse thereon the remedies that have been resorted to by the immediate local commanders for the correction of irregularities or evils that may

have been brought to their notice by the inspectors; and, in order that the general commanding the Army may be fully advised as to what correctives have been applied, and to enable him to judge of the action necessary to be taken at the War Department, all commanders, through whose offices copies of reports, not confidential, have to pass in the regular channel of transmittal to the Headquarters of the Army, will cause to be indorsed upon those reports the action taken by them respectively.

III. The attention of inspectors is especially called to paragraph 7 of Circular from the War Department, dated Inspector-General's Office, November 2, 1898, which, on the first inspection made after the receipt of this order, will be strictly complied with by those officers who have failed to furnish the information therein called for.

IV. In order to produce uniformity, and to preserve in a consolidated form, convenient for reference, the official records of inspecting officers, the inspector assigned to the headquarters of each military division, department and district, will hereafter keep in his office the following books, viz.:

One book containing copies of letters sent.
One book containing copies of letters received.
One book containing copies of endorsements and memoranda.
One book containing copies of inspection reports.
One book containing copies of inventory and inspection of property reports.

All the books to be properly indexed and to be retained permanently in the Inspector-General's Office at each headquarters.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR TO DEPOT AND DIVISION CHIEF PAYMASTERS.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 23, 1899.

I am authorized by the General of the Army to instruct that the chief paymaster of a military division may, with the approval of his division commander, order paymasters of any of the departments to perform temporary duty in other departments of the division, when in his judgment the exigencies of the service require it. Official information of the fact should in all such cases be promptly reported to the department commanders, the one from whose command the paymaster is detached as well as the one to which he is sent.

B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OMAHA, NEB., JUNE 14, 1899.

EXTRACTS.

General Orders No. 37.

1. The consolidation of the present Ninth and Twenty-seventh regiments of Infantry into a new regiment, the Ninth Infantry, as ordered by extract 14, of paragraph 1, General Order No. 17, current series, from Headquarters of the Army, will be effected as follows:

ENLISTED MEN.

Companies A, Ninth Infantry, and B, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company A, Ninth Infantry, to take post at Omaha Barracks.

Companies B, Ninth Infantry, and A, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company B, Ninth Infantry, to take post at Fort Sedgwick.

Companies C, Ninth Infantry, and F, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company C, Ninth Infantry to take post at Omaha Barracks.

Companies D, Ninth Infantry, and K, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company D, Ninth Infantry, to take post at Fort Sedgwick.

Companies E, Ninth Infantry, and C, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company E, Ninth Infantry, to take post at Fort Kearny.

Companies F, Ninth Infantry, and I, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company F, Ninth Infantry, to take post at Platte Creek Station.

Companies G, Ninth Infantry, and G, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company G, Ninth Infantry, to take post Fort D. A. Russell.

Companies I, Ninth Infantry, and H, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company H, Ninth Infantry, to take post at Fort D. A. Russell.

Companies H, Ninth Infantry, and D, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company I, Ninth Infantry, to take post at Sidney Station.

Companies K, Ninth Infantry, and E, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to constitute new Company K, Ninth Infantry, to take post at North Platte Station.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain William H. Jordan, First Lieutenant Geo. R. Griffith, Second Lieutenant Hayden De Laney.

Company B—Captain John D. Devin, First Lieutenant Morris E. Foot, Second Lieutenant William H. Miller.

Company C—Captain Samuel Munson, First Lieutenant Michael J. Fitzgerald, Second Lieutenant John H. Coale.

Company D—Captain Philip A. Owen, First Lieutenant Chas. H. Shepard, Second Lieutenant Thad. M. Capron.

Company E—Captain Edwin Pollock, First Lieutenant E. L. McCullay, Second Lieutenant Edward H. Thibier.

Company F—Captain Charles O. Wood, First Lieutenant J. E. Hardenbergh, Second Lieutenant C. M. R. Eckel.

Company G—Captain Thomas S. Burrows, First Lieutenant Charles H. W. Wren, Second Lieutenant Richard Summers.

Company H—Captain Andrew S. Burt, First Lieutenant Winfield S. Matson, Second Lieutenant William L. Carpenter.

Company I—Captain Frederick Meers, First Lieutenant John H. Hardie, Second Lieutenant James McB. Stembel.

Company K—Captain Campbell D. Emory, First Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Second Lieutenant Thomas G. Fracy.

Regimental headquarters Ninth Infantry will be established at Fort D. A. Russell. The present adjutant and quartermaster of the Ninth Infantry will be retained in their positions until otherwise ordered by the colonel of the regiment.

II. The following assignments are made of officers lately belonging to the Twenty-seventh Infantry, viz.:

1. Captain William H. Bisbee, to report in person to the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks for duty as acting commissary of subsistence at that post.

2. Captain E. F. Thompson, to report in person to the commanding officer of Fort Sedgwick for duty as acting assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary of subsistence at that post.

3. Captain George M. Templeton, to report to Fort D. A. Russell, and there relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Carling, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, in charge of the Ordnance Depot at that place, reporting by letter to the chief ordnance officer of the department at these headquarters.

4. Captain Seth Bonney and First Lieutenant Ephraim Tillotson, to report to Chicago and report in person to Brevet Major-General H. F. Clarke, assistant commissary-general of subsistence, for duty in the Subsistence Department.

III. The following-named officers not required in the consolidation, for the reasons hereinafter mentioned, will repair to their homes from the posts set opposite their respective names, and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army, monthly, as "awaiting orders," viz.:

AS JUNIORS IN THE CONSOLIDATION.

Fort D. A. Russell—Captain Timothy Connolly.

Sidney—First Lieutenant Alexander Wishart, First Lieutenant George F. Fote.

Fort Sedgwick—First Lieutenant George H. Palmer.

North Platte—Captain Isaac D. Leay.

Fort Kearny—Captain R. N. Fenton.

Omaha Barracks—Captain Henry B. Freeman, First Lieutenant Thomas Connolly, First Lieutenant Charles F. Eagan.

BY REASON OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

Fort D. A. Russell—Captain William E. Appleton.

Omaha Barracks—First Lieutenant Jacob Paulus.

ON THEIR OWN APPLICATION.

Omaha Barracks—Captain Henry Raymond, Second Lieutenant Henry A. Irgens.

By command of Brevet Major-General Augur.

Geo. D. ROGERS, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

THE revenue cutter *Toucey* was sold Monday, at New Haven, to Captain O. W. Miller, of New York, for \$1,550.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE United States steamer *Patuxet* arrived at New York, June 27th, from the South Atlantic squadron.

THE United States flagship *Contoocook* touched at Havana, on Wednesday, June 30th, and returned to Key West at the same night.

THE *Narragansett* sailed from Key West, the 28th inst., for the North. The fleet surgeon recommends a change of climate for the *Contoocook*.

THERE is now no United States war vessels in Cuban waters. The *Fynite* is at Aspinwall, the *Gettysburg* at Hayti, and the *Nipsic* has been detached. Most of the vessels have gone home.

THE school ship *Dale* will leave Annapolis about the 15th of July with the fourth-class midshipmen on board for a summer cruise on the coast.

CAPTAIN J. H. Higbee has been detached from U. S. Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa.

DISPATCHES received from Admiral Hoff, dated flagship *Albatross*, Key West, June 17th, say the last advices from our Consul-General at Havana reports matters as exceedingly quiet after the late excitement attending the abdication of Governor-General Dulce.

THE chief-engineer of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, J. W. King, has departed on a tour of inspection of the engineering departments of the several Navy-yards at Philadelphia, Charleston, Massachusetts, and Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

THE United States steamer *Mohican*, sailed June 29th from San Francisco, for ports on the Mexican Pacific Coast. It was announced yesterday that she would leave for Behring's Sea, with a scientific expedition, but in the meantime orders were received for her detention, and her destination was changed as above stated.

THE French *Journal Officiel* records the successful voyage around the world of the French iron-clad corvette *Belliqueuse*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral J. H. D'Almeida. "Having left Toulon on the 22d December, 1866," says the *Journal*, "that vessel returns to France after a cruise of twenty-nine months. The first iron-clad that ever accomplished the voyage."

ADMIRAL Lord Nelson's famous Trafalgar flag-ship, the *Victory*, is to be maintained on permanence at Portsmouth, the Admiralty having issued orders that men from each of the light infantry divisions of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, together with a proportion of gunners from the Royal Marine Artillery, shall be selected for service on board the ship.

THE New Hampshire Historical Society, unanimously passed a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Navy for changing the names of certain government vessels. The resolution in effect, claims that it was a wrong act to take from vessels American names and substitute others of European and mythological origin, thus disassociating the vessels from objects calculated to perpetuate their glory.

It is reported that the Government will purchase the property known as "Lockwoodville," contiguous to the Naval Academy, in a very short time, to enlarge the area of said institution. This is the property denominated as a collection of "cheap buildings" recommended by the recent Board of Visitors for purchase. The ground covers in extent about twelve acres, and its addition to the Academy grounds will be a very material enlargement.

THE *Monocacy* left Hong Kong, 12th April, for Shanghai, giving passage to J. Ross Browne, Esq., U. S. Minister to China. On the way up she anchored at Swatow, where she was visited by the Taoti, who was received with a salute. He seemed much pleased with the reception. Amoy, Foo-Chow, and Ningpo, were also visited, and Mr. Browne was landed at Shanghai, 27th April. Commander Carter reports the health of officers and crew good.

THE U. S. steamer *Frolic* was on the 23d ult., towed down from the Brooklyn Navy-yard to the lower Quarantine, and the officers and crew of the school ship *Saratoga* were transferred to her. Since the last report four deaths from yellow fever have occurred on the steamship *Illinois*, and four new cases have been admitted to the hospital from the *Saratoga*. The following is a list of the admissions and deaths on board the *Illinois*: Admitted—Wm. A. Van Vleet, of Hudson, N. Y.; H. L. Dixon, of Elliot, Md.; J. C. Herbert, of Brooklyn; James McQuade, of Boston. Died—Wm. E. McMullen, of Maryland; James Reynolds, of Ireland; Samuel Brown, of England; Frank Robinson (colored), of Virginia.

THE *Oncida* left Hong Kong, 6th March, and arrived at Bangkok, 15th March. Captain Creighton had an interview with the Prime Minister, and an audience with the King of Siam—also with the second king. Captain Creighton was invited to participate in the festival of elephant-catching, and a steamer was placed at his disposal. He, with some ten of the officers of the *Oncida*, went to Arynthia, fifty miles up the river, and witnessed the elephant-hunt. They were treated with great courtesy and hospitality by the government officials. The Government of Siam expressed great desire for the cultivation of friendly feelings with the United States. The *Oncida* also visited the French settlement of Saigon, and returned to Hong Kong, April 15th.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. C. ROWEN, commanding Asiatic Squadron, reports, under date of May 1st, the distribution and employment of the vessels of his squadron: Flag-ship *Piscataqua*, Commander English, at Shanghai; *Oncida*, Captain Creighton, at Hong Kong, having re-

turned from Siam; *Monocacy*, Commander Carter, at Shanghai; *Iroquois*, Lieutenant Commander Mahan, left Amoy, 24th April, for Nagasaki; *Ashuelot*, Commander Law, under orders to Nagasaki; *Arctostook*, Lieutenant Commander Bradford, at Hiogo, Japan; *Marmes*, Lieutenant Commander Cushing, ordered to Nagasaki; *Unadilla*, Lieutenant Commander Yates, at Hong Kong; *Idaho*, Lieutenant Edward Hooker, at Nagasaki. The health of the squadron is reported as "excellent."

THE Boston *Transcript* informs us that "for some weeks past a large number of mechanics have been taken into the Charleston Navy-yard and set to work to prepare the vessels for service. The number now employed is over 1200, and first-class mechanics are still getting work on application. Orders have lately been received to fit for sea with dispatch the following vessels: First-rate screw steamer *Wabash*, 42 guns, 2918 tons burden; second-rate screw steamer *Ticonderoga*, 9 guns, 1533 tons burden; second-rate screw steamer *Shenandoah*, 7 guns, 1878 tons; second-rate screw steamer *Alaska*, 10 guns, 1122 tons; second-rate screw steamer *Manitou*, 13 guns, 1445 tons; second-rate iron-clad *Agamenticus*, 4 guns, 1085 tons. The *Agamenticus* had been roofed over a few weeks since, but on Wednesday she was placed in dry-dock, and the roof is now being taken off and she is to be entirely overhauled and placed upon a new footing. The screw steamers *Ticonderoga* and *Shenandoah*, have just returned from a long cruise and had been nearly dismantled. Both vessels are now being caulked, entirely overhauled, and fitted for sea. A spar deck is being constructed on the *Manitou*."

REAR-ADMIRAL Rowan reports, under date of May 13th, the expected renewal of civil war in Japan. The season for military and naval operations having arrived, the Mikado's government had determined to dislodge Anomoto from his defenses in the vicinity of Hakodadi. A squadron of ships, including the *Stonewall*, was equipped for sea in Yedo Bay. During the inspection the flag-ship blew up with much loss of life. There was a rumor of the *Stonewall's* machinery being out of order, and of her having sustained injury from grounding. Enemoto is said to hold a strong position to the North and East of Hakodadi, with troops in good discipline, well fed, armed, and equipped, and, under the drilling of French officers which they had received during the winter. It was thought the government would have some trouble in dislodging him. One of Enemoto's vessels (the *Ashuelot*) had entered the harbors of Yedo and Yokohama, took a survey of the vessels and naval preparations of the Mikado, and returned without molestation from the fleet or forts. Rear-Admiral Rowan expresses the opinion that all that is wanted to make the government of Japan strong, is peace and loyalty amongst the Princes and smaller Daimies—the Mikado being unquestionably the supreme ruler of Japan, temporarily and spiritually, and the Tycoonate abolished.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

GEORGE MAXWELL ROBESON, Esq., of Camden, N. J., has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, in place of the Hon. Adolph E. Borie, whose private business relations have compelled him to relinquish the position. The oath of office was administered to the new Cabinet Minister, and the latter subsequently attended the regular Cabinet meeting which was held Monday afternoon.

George M. Robeson, who has thus suddenly been lifted from comparative obscurity to one of the most influential and important positions in the United States, and made, as a member of the Cabinet, one of the arbiters of their destiny, was born in the year 1829, at the town of Belvidere, Warren County, New Jersey. His father, William P. Robeson, a native of Philadelphia, was an associate or lay judge of the County Court, while a maternal uncle, J. P. B. Maxwell, and his maternal grandfather, George C. Maxwell, were members of Congress from the State of New Jersey, the former from 1837 to 1839 and from 1841 to 1843, and the latter from 1811 to 1813. The family on both sides were quite prominent in the politics of the northern section of the State.

When quite young he entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which institution he graduated in 1847, when less than eighteen years of age. He then entered the office of the late Chief-Justice Hornblower, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, at Newark, and engaged in the study of the law under his instruction. Fully qualified to engage in the practice of the law before his admission, the rules of the State courts compelled him to wait the attainment of his majority, in 1850, before he could secure admission to the bar. Entering upon the practice of the law in Newark, he soon after removed to Jersey City, his practice being divided between the two cities, until 1855, when Governor Newell tendered him the appointment of prosecutor of the pleas, or district attorney, of Camden county. The position was accepted, rendering his removal to Camden necessary, and held by him until 1860.

In 1865, when the Hon. Theodore F. Frelinghuysen, the then Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate created by the death of Senator William Wright, the new Senator recommended Mr. Robeson as his successor in the attorney-generalship, to which position he was appointed by Governor Ward, and still held it at the time of his entrance into President Grant's Cabinet.

On retiring from the office of prosecutor of the pleas for Camden County, Mr. Robeson resumed his private practice in Camden, being associated with Alden C. Scovel, Esq. During the whole of this period he took an active and prominent part in the political movements of the State, being an earnest and hard working Republican. Three years ago, he was talked of as a candidate for Congress from the First District of the State, but declined to enter earnestly into a canvass for the position. During the war, Mr. Robeson was a firm and untiring supporter of the Union cause, being a prominent member of the Union League, and also of the Sanitary Commission. In 1862, when the call for nine months' Volunteers was issued, Mr. Robeson was appointed by Governor Olden a brigadier-general, and was in command of

Camp Cadwalader, in Philadelphia, while these troops were being organized for active service.

The new Secretary is still unmarried, and resides at the southeast corner of Second and Pean streets, Camden. He is a robust and handsome man, in the prime of life, and in full vigor of health.

THE officers of the Navy in Washington were formally presented to the new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Robeson, by Vice-Admiral Porter, on Monday last. After exchanging greetings with each officer, the Secretary addressed the officers as follows:

I assure you, gentlemen, that it is with a feeling of the greatest interest, as well as pleasure, that I meet you to-day.

Though hitherto unacquainted with most of you, I could not have been ignorant of the names I have just heard without at the same time being ignorant of the history of my country. To have charge of the service of which these are representatives may well fill the measure of any man's pride. Your country is also proud of her Navy and she has reason to be so. The honor of every country is in the hands of her representative classes; and in your hands, at home and abroad, in the past as in the present, the interests and the honor of your country have always been safe.

In every domestic trial since our history began, the Navy as a class, has been true to the integrity of the nation; while abroad, as her peculiar representatives in the eyes of every people, her honor has been sustained by your abilities, dignified by your character, and illustrated by your services. In the presence of such a record the future must be secure, and in it we all have our parts to perform in various spheres and under various circumstances. Let it be our pride, then, in the future as in the past, in peace as in war, in the cause of our country, her integrity, and the free spirit of her Government, and in the great cause of progress and universal freedom, of which she is and should be champion, that the influence of the Navy shall be felt for good through all the channels of personal as well as professional influence. A single word further. The present Secretary of the Navy, in common with all others appointed to that position directly from civil life, will be found at first to have but little accurate knowledge of the business of the department. The details of its professional duties he cannot be expected to acquire. These are all, under the laws of Congress, entrusted to competent professional experts, who perform their duties under a strict responsibility. But the principles upon which the efficiency of the service depends, and the general rules by which these principles are applied, and the manner and effect of their application to particular cases, these I intend, with your assistance, to understand and master. It is not unlikely that mistakes will frequently occur, and particularly at the first; but knowledge, I hope, will soon come in aid of good intentions.

All business should be transacted through the appropriate bureaus. No favors which interfere with the rights of others should be applied for, and we trust none will be shown except that favor which superior merit is entitled to receive at the hands of the Commonwealth. But any complaints of general or special rules, or their application to particular cases, will always be heard by the Secretary, through the appropriate channels, of course. But there will always remain an appeal to the Secretary in person. My time, while I remain in this office, belongs to the service and to the country.

I shall be glad, on any subject of interest to the service, to see any officer of any rank, at any time when not engaged in other business. I desire to be your friend, gentlemen, and I trust you will be mine. I shall endeavor to study your real interests, which cannot but be identical with the interests of the country.

When the officers of the Navy had retired, the clerks of the Department were introduced by Holmes E. Oeffley, clerk of the Department. The Secretary said he had received such high commendations of the clerks from his predecessor, Mr. Borie, that he would not make any changes.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 23.—Paymaster A. E. Watson, to duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., by the 15th inst.

Assistant Surgeon M. L. Ruth, to the *Dictator* on the 6th inst. Acting Carpenter David W.erry, to the *Mohican*. Commander Lester A. Burdette, to the Hydrographic Office, Washington.

Surgeon A. C. Rhoades, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

DETACHED.

JUNE 26.—Surgeon N. H. Adams, from the *Mohongo*, and placed on waiting orders. Chaplain Henry B. Hibben, from the *Pennscola*, and placed on waiting orders.

Midshipman J. D. Adams, from the *Gettysburg*, and ordered to return to the United States. JUNE 28.—Paymaster Charles F. Guild, from duty as inspector in charge of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th inst.

Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Standliffe, from duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. Third Assistant Engineer Theron Skeel, from the *Ossipee*, and ordered home.

JUNE 30.—Commander Charles H. Cushman, from the New York Navy-yard, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. Lieutenant-Commander John C. Watson, from the New York Navy-yard, and ordered to duty at Philadelphia.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending June 26, 1869:

Geo. N. Flagg, Lieutenant, June 20th, U. S. steamer *Saratoga*, in Quarantine, bay of New York. Edward Fitzgerald, seaman, June 19th, U. S. steamer *Saratoga*, off Sandy Hook, N. J. John Riley, seaman, June 18th, U. S. steamer *Saratoga*, at sea. John Adams, seaman, April 14th, U. S. steamer *Kansas*, off Montevideo. Edward Collins, seaman, March 26th, U. S. steamer *Jamestown*. James Wylie, second assistant engineer, April 26th, U. S. steamer *Dacotah*, at British Hospital, Callao, Peru.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should be invariably addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

YE COMMISSARY:

A WAR IN BEHALF OF A LONG-SUFFERING INDIVIDUAL.

By CHAST NED.

If beef be tough, and flour be black,
And salt a wee bit scarce,
Who meekly bows his wretched back,
And all the burden bears?
It is ye innocent and merry,
Ye jolly dog, ye Commissary!

If sugar fail, and soap "play out,"
And other things grow precious,
Who is it that they swear about,
In terms the most ungracious?
It is ye innocent and merry,
Ye jolly dog, ye Commissary!

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE DURATION OF WARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In considering the duration of wars, as effected by modern appliances, a curious problem incidentally presents itself. It is this: How far can scientific education, and the use of such appliances as telegraphs, railroads, and steamships, equalize mediocrity and genius? Or, to state the proposition differently, can mediocre capacities, by using all the advantages of modern science as applied to war, successfully contend against rare and exceptional genius?

It would seem that war is getting to be a mere question of resources, of men, money, and the power of concentration; that, given on one side, a State with a disciplined army of 200,000 men, led by a general of the greatest genius, and on the other, a State with an army of 400,000 men, led by a general of mediocre abilities, but thoroughly scientific, and having at his command ample means of transportation, it would, in this age, seem to be only a question of time for the 400,000 men to whip the 200,000 men, by mere force of attrition.

Let us seek a little light in history. Hannibal crossed the Alps and entered Italy with a heterogeneous army of about 40,000 men. Nearly all great conquerors before and since have commanded homogeneous armies. But he had a force made up of nearly every existing nationality. Rome was in the height of her power. She had in her legions 400,000 trained and well-seasoned veterans. Her generals had had experience in every part of the then known world. War was the sole occupation of her people. Yet what happened in the second Punic war? Hannibal, in the first campaign, defeats three vastly-superior armies at Trebia, Thrasymene, and Cannae. At the last battle he had but 24,000 men, and the Romans 80,000 of their best soldiers, fighting for all men hold dear on earth, and who did fight desperately and determinedly; yet they were defeated, and Hannibal continued to defeat them with his small band of adventurers every time they dared meet him for sixteen years. For sixteen years he fought, subsisted, and went where he pleased in the country of the most warlike nation of which we have any record in history. It cannot be said that his army had superior arms; for, after the battle of Trebia, they armed themselves to a great extent with the weapons of their slaughtered foes. Nor can it be said that they were unfamiliar with the mode of warfare of the Carthaginian mercenaries, for they had already had a thirty years' war with Carthage. They had successfully fought Hannibal's own father, and easily defeated his brother, Hamilcar, commanding a much larger army, made up of the same material as that led by Hannibal. Yet this great chief remained all this time in Italy, and never received but one pitiful reinforcement of 2,000 men from Carthage. And be it remembered, this account of this man we have from his deadly foes; there is not a single history by a Carthaginian extant. Who can account for this astonishing career, except by attributing it to a superiority of genius that more than counterbalanced all the wealth, population, skill, energy, and discipline of Rome?

Have we any like instances in modern times? Certainly, in Frederick II., of Prussia, and Napoleon Bonaparte. Now the question is: Can genius equal to any of these contend with inferior force against superior power, using the great means of concentration now at our command? Prossed teachers of the military art tell us that by strictly observing certain universally recognized rules of war, even a mediocre general can guard against the most surprising strokes of genius. They tell us, for instance, that if you keep your troops well in hand, use interior lines and compel your adversary to use exterior lines, etc., etc., you must be successful; or that you can at least secure yourself against any great disaster. Yet, for all this, those that Iago calls "bookish theorists" have been constantly whipped by men of practical genius: I mean your mere book worms who have no real inspirations. Such a man finds himself constantly befogged in actual practice. He comes to a point, with all his men and resources, where he does not know what to do next, because he cannot divine the intentions of the enemy. Perhaps, owing to the nature of the country, he cannot advance without dividing his forces, and thus exposed them to defeat in detail. He fears, on the other hand, to remain inactive, lest his opponent should slip by him and carry the war into his own country. Like a woman who hesitates, he is lost.

But it is not only in inspiration that a mediocre general is wanting. He also lacks the power of inspiring others. He cannot infuse into an army that enthusiasm which sustains it through hardships, privations, and even defeat. He cannot stir a nation to its very depths,

so that it will endure the horrors of war for a generation rather than sacrifice a principle. He cannot inspire a band of adventurers, as Hannibal did, with that perfect trust which keeps them faithful for sixteen years without a mutiny, and, so far as we know, without a murmur; and yet upon this depends the success of leaders and the duration of wars. The moral is to the physical as four is to one. Yes, far more. As much as mind and soul are superior to brute force, so will the moral element in men prevail over scientific appliances or mere brute force of numbers. Human nature has not been stirred to its depths since the French Revolution. We, of this generation, do not know anything of its full force, except from the study of history.

T. M. A.

SECRETARY BORIE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Will you allow me to say in reply to some of the unfounded newspaper reports which have been put in circulation that no officer ever left an office more sincerely regretted than Mr. Borie, late Secretary of the Navy. Highly gifted as a gentleman, he extended to every one around him those courtesies which are expected and cherished among officers of the Navy. His social intercourse with his assistants in the Bureau was of the most friendly kind, and one and all felt that they had a friend and supporter in an office which has in more than one instance been filled by persons having no sympathy with the Navy.

It has been assumed by those who had no opportunity of knowing, that Mr. Borie did not give that strict attention to the affairs of his office that he should have done; but left the details to others. In this, as in all other matters, Mr. Borie showed his great good sense. He did not desire to meddle in details which belonged to the different bureaus and which were conducted with perfect system. While he was in office, Mr. Borie went to his office before 9 A. M., and he seldom left it before 4 P. M. In that interval an amount of business was dispatched hitherto unequalled in the annals of the Navy Department. By two o'clock every letter was answered and every visitor attended to; for no one ever went to the Department during Secretary Borie's administration without having his case patiently investigated and justice done him.

In no department of the Government have greater reforms been made than in the Navy. The late administration left the Department in a most dilapidated condition. Our vessels were all going to decay; disorganization had crept into every branch of the service; our Navy-yards were anything but models; our vessels abroad and those on the stocks were the laughing stock of foreigners, and there was a spirit of dissatisfaction throughout the Navy, as there always will be in an ill-regulated family.

The case when Mr. Borie left the Department was quite different. During his administration a new life was infused into the Navy. He brought around him those practical men who have helped to build up the reputation of the service and who have its best interest at heart. He set the axe and the hammer once more to work in our Navy-yards, and the time-honored vessels that were rotting in the mud at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., are springing into new life again and putting on that seemly rig which once so delighted our sailors to look at.

Mr. Borie corrected all abuses and relieved those who had been unjustly punished. During no period in the history of the Government, have the finances of our Navy been so carefully looked after. Disbursing officers were obliged to render a strict account of all their disbursements and the amounts drawn for were not given without satisfactory evidence was furnished that the public service required them. In fact, no one thing was neglected that would indicate an absence of proper administration while Mr. Borie was in office.

President Grant had no member of his Cabinet in whose judgment he placed greater reliance than in that of Mr. Borie. The Secretary was gifted with strong common sense and with a conservative character that prevented him from running into extremes. He was law-abiding and in favor of a strict observance of our obligations of neutrality. Keenly alive to the honor of our flag, he would submit to no act on the part of a foreign nation that would dim a single star in our glorious emblem. His friendship for the President was warm and lasting and he gave to his administration his earnest support, never taking exception to any of his acts, even although they might conflict with his own views.

His successor is a gentleman after Mr. Borie's own heart, and while we lament the necessity that deprives the Navy of a warm friend and influential advocate, we rejoice to find in his place one who will appreciate as he has done, the officers and the service over which he is called to preside.

NAVY.

NEW UNIFORM AND NEW REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We have long heard talk of changing our uniform, and giving us new Army regulations. With regard to the latter, every one knows how badly they are needed; how useless the old ones are. Besides, the Adjutant-General's Office has now on hand for issue, and, of course, do not care to republish, the edition of 1863. Regarding the uniform, I ask why we cannot have it definitely settled what we are to have? Scarce any one cares to purchase with a change impending over his head; and so, for two or three years, we have had to wear shabby uniforms. This should not continue longer, now that we have such efficient executive officers at the head of the Army and Navy.

The uniform recommended from the Surgeon-General's Office of April 15, 1868, I consider admirably adapted to the entire Army in each and every particular, having served for seven years from the Northern to the Southern boundaries of the United States, and see good reasons for each article recommended. I like the "Harney-An-

drows" hat, believing that it is the best suited to all our climates, and one which would do away with this heating forage-cap. But, any way, let us get settled down to something.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH, June 19, 1869.

COMPANY CLERKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There is one subject on which your journal is silent, that is, the rights of enlisted men to "extra pay," and I would request your attention to the case of "company clerks." Laborers and mechanics in quartermaster's department, and other branches of the service, get extra pay. Clerks at district headquarters get extra pay. Cooks, nurses, etc., in hospitals, get extra pay, and many other positions are filled by enlisted men of the Army—all of whom have either extra pay or allowances for their services. Now, sir, might I ask why a private (as he must be) cannot be paid for the extra duty he does as "company clerk," which is more arduous than any of the duties referred to?

A SOLDIER.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, June 17, 1869.

A GENEROUS ACT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: An instance of the good feeling existing among the men of Company A, Seventh Cavalry, has just occurred, which, I think, is deserving of being more widely known. A corporal of the company had the misfortune to lose the use of his right arm, by a bullet, at the battle of the Washita, last November. He has just been discharged, and his company, which is only 61 enlisted men strong, presented him with the noble sum of \$318. This was simply an outburst of sympathy for our comrade, but methinks that in so small a company it would be hard work to find anything to equal or outdo this act of generosity. It might also interest some of your correspondents to know that this is a company which has "a company fund."

N. J. W.

CAMP SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY, NEAR FORT HAYS, KANSAS, June 22, 1869.

REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE CAPTAIN WISE.

The Boston Advertiser has the following reminiscences of the late Captain H. A. Wise:

What his friends thought a pleasure trip to Japan, after the ports were open, was really an expedition resolved on in the hope that he could secure for our Government some concessions from the rulers of Japan, which might give the supply of nitre needed in war, without our being longer tributary to England for that essential article. The negotiation did not succeed. But Captain Wise, as chief of the Ordnance Bureau, never lost sight of the necessity. When the war was inevitable, an agent of our Government, acting under his orders, immediately purchased all the nitre available in England, before the English merchants well knew what was pending. The agent then proceeded to the Continent for similar purchases. While these were in progress the proclamation of neutrality was issued, and the American agents were informed that their nitre in England could not be shipped to this country. The gentleman who had charge of these essential purchases is said—and we believe truly—to have immediately offered the refusal of his whole stock to the French government at such a price that they accepted it. It is said, and we believe truly, that the English government was then informed that they might choose whether the nitre should come here or go to France. They chose wisely, and the nitre came to America. It was a happy fortune of the country that the most essential supply of our ordnance should have been at that crisis intrusted to such competent hands.

Serious thinkers are apt to speak of the timely arrival of the *Monitor* in Hampton Roads as providential, and it was. It was the act of that Providence which works by true and unselfish men. Captain Wise knew, every day, every rivet that was driven in the *Merrimac's* armor, and from day to day knew just how fast she was driven forward. Day by day he and the gentlemen associated with him were hurrying forward the *Monitor*. They sent her to sea, in that provident care for their country, which put her in the right place at the right time. On the eventful Saturday, they left their places of duty at Washington and went down the Potomac to witness the inevitable encounter. In a little tug loaded with shells and shot, Captain Wise boarded the *Monitor*, after the *Merrimac* had first sheered off from her. He found the brave Captain Worden lying bleeding on the sofa. He spoke to his old friend.

"Have I beat her off?" said Worden.

"Jack! you have saved your country."

Nothing was ever more pathetic than Captain Wise's narrative of the interview between President Lincoln, who knew him and loved him, and Captain Worden, when he had been brought to Washington.

"You do me great honor, Mr. President," said the wounded sailor.

"It is you, sir," said Mr. Lincoln, "who do honor to me, and to us all."

It was in that visit to Norfolk, *Merrimac* and *Monitor* both in sight, that Captain Wise and Captain Fox saw the unused fifteen-inch gun lying, as if worthless, and at once perceived that this was the weapon which was to meet the iron-clads of future warfare. Once more it was, as has often been said, Providential that those men should have seen that gun. It pleased a good God that a naval armament of the country should be in the hands of men who had studied the systems of old warfare with such precision that they knew how to appreciate and act upon every right suggestion for the new. On their suggestion this gun came into the warfare of the world.

MAJOR George E. Glenn, paymaster, U. S. Army, is temporarily assigned to duty at Austin, Texas.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

GLIMPSES AT CUBA—No. II.

It was Friday, the 9th of April, "hangman's day," and as fabulous history tells us, the day on which the Furies were born, that Francisco de Leon y la Nuez, the patriotic Cuban, was condemned to be executed by the garrote. Battalions of Spanish volunteers, with hands playing gay airs, filed down the broad Prado of Habana to the prison near the "Punta Fort," while thousands of people on foot, and in volantes and victorias, pressed on to the place of execution. Prompted by a desire to see the instrument of death, which sprang from the subtle genius of the descendants of the Inquisition, and following my own inclination and the multitude, I soon found myself in front of the scaffold, which was surrounded by a double line of volunteers and about five thousand people. Seated on the chair of the garrote was Leon, and by his side his less conspicuous companion. Two Spanish officers and a jolly-looking old priest of "portly person and authoritative air," were his attendants. "Francisco de Leon y la Nuez, you are at liberty to speak before you die," said the high Spanish official, with a look of condescension. Without the slightest trepidation or apparent emotion the brave Cuban began to address the assembled people. The drums of the battalion were at once sounded to drown his words; but raising his voice above the clatter of Castilian sheepskin and Arragon brass, which soon ceased, he enthusiastically said: "People of Havana, with whose presence I am honored, you already know the reason for which I was brought to that place (pointing to the prison), and that this day passes me over to the scaffold. Cuba will be the cause of my death; for Cuba I did the act; and it gives me great gratification at dying, to know this. The Cubans who now contemplate me, not only one but all, will die for their country. *Vive le Céspedes! Vive le Cuba!*"

His last words were the breathings of death, and cost Cuba precious blood. Before they had ceased to echo through the Prado, they were caught up and re-echoed by the multitude. "*Vive le Céspedes! Vive le Cuba!*" was the shout that rose up from the hearts and tongues of a thousand Cubans. It was too much for the chivalrous spirits and exotic loyalty of the volunteer soldiery of Spain. Filled with rage and bursting with zeal, they opened an indiscriminate fire on the unarmed multitude. A panic and a butchery ensued which even an eloquent pen might fail to describe. Some fled hatless from the field, others sought refuge in huge iron sugar kettles, a few clambered over the roofs of the low tenements, while volantes, victorias, ponies, donkeys, and a mingling of swearing and praying drivers went crashing over each other in their wild flight from the scene of danger. In the midst of the retreating people, a gentle giant eating vivandiere of the battalion chanced to see a Cuban whom she recognized; like a tigress she sprang upon him; but the spirit proved stronger than the flesh, and her frantic struggles called for the aid of a gallant volunteer, whose unsteady aim intended to cover the heart of the Cuban, sent the ball of his musket whizzing through the neck of the vivandiere. For ten minutes a most cruel desultory fire was kept up on the scattering crowd, when the scaffold, with its victims, the crimsoned Prado, and nineteen murdered Cubans were left as the proud conquest and great achievement of Spanish murderers in the garb of soldiers, over a defenceless people. With a fiendish relish they bayoneted the lifeless and bleeding forms of the Cubans, and passed their vulgar jests and cowardly boasts over the disfigured corpses.

While these scenes of butchery were passing at the prison, excited couriers were dispatched in all speed to the forts around the city, and the troops ordered to hold themselves in readiness for action against a people who had been long ago deprived of every kind of fire-arms by the Spanish authorities.

By 12 o'clock M., drunken soldiers swaggered through the streets and blustered and boasted in the drinking saloons and coffee-houses, exhibiting with a savage gusto the blood on their bayonets. Spaniards applauded and took it as proof of the prowess and valor of their troops, while those who did not join in the laudations were looked upon with an eye of suspicion.

To the minds of the truly brave, such brutal and inhuman acts are strong evidence of a cruel and cowardly spirit. It may be that the Spaniard has degenerated in moral courage since the days of Don Alonso de Aguila, and Rodrigo Ponce de Leon; but relying on the facts of history for the basis of a reasonable deduction, and viewing passing events with a mind not influenced by prejudice or overclouded by passion, we are forced to the belief that the many bad traits of character possessed by the Spanish volunteers of to-day, are inherited from an illustrious ancestry. Their victories have ever been victories over the weak or the timid, and their conquests and territorial acquisitions, whether over the strong and rich or the weak and indigent, have been gained by dissimulation, fraud, treachery and matrimonial alliance, rather than by a superior valor or skill in war. The workings of the Inquisition; the persecution of the Jews, the expulsion of that gallant remnant of the brave, graceful and chivalrous Moors; the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, and of Peru by Pizarro; the alliance which bound together so many kingdoms under Charles V., and the wresting of Cuba from a small tribe of timid Arrows, stand out in the pages of history in attestation of the truth of this assertion. Let those, therefore, who have been blind eulogists of Spanish valor and stubborn apologists for Spanish treachery remember the ancient maxim: "*Il sabio muda consejo, il necio no.*"

WAR.

INDIAN TRAILERS.

AN Army officer in Dakota writes to the Hudson Star this account of these prairie detectives:

The most extraordinary skill that is exhibited in this part of the country, either by the white man, or red native, is in the practice of trailing. Here it may be accounted an art, as much as music, painting, or sculpture is in the East. The Indian or trapper that is a shrewd trailer, is a man of close observation, quick perception, and prompt action. As he goes along, nothing escapes his observation, and what he sees and hears he accounts for immediately. Often not another step is taken until a mystery that may present itself in this line is fairly solved. The Indian trailer will stand still for hours in succession, to account for certain traces or effects in tracks, and sometimes give to the matter unremitting attention for days and weeks.

I have ridden several hundred miles with a guide and trailer, Hack, whom I interrogated upon many points in the practice of this art, I questioned him about. In going to the Niobrara River we crossed the track of an Indian pony. My guide followed the track a few miles, then said: "It is a stray, black horse, with a long, bushy tail, nearly starved to death, has a split hoof of the left fore-foot, and goes very lame, and he passed here early this morning." Astonished and incredulous, I asked him the reason for knowing these particulars by the tracks of the animal, when he replied: "It was a stray horse because it did not go in a direct line; his tail was long, for he dragged it over the snow; in brushing against a bush he left some of his hair, which shows its color. He was very hungry, for, in going along, he has nipped at those high, dry weeds, which horses seldom eat. The fissure of the left fore-foot left, also, its track, and the depth of the indentation shows the degree of his lameness; and his track shows he was here this morning, when the snow was hard with frost."

At another place we came across an Indian track, and he said: "It was an old Yankton who came across the Missouri last evening to look at his trade. In coming over he carried in his right hand a trap, and in his left a lasso, to catch a pony which he had lost. He returned without finding the horse, but had caught in the trap he had out a prairie wolf, which he carried home on his back, and a bundle of kinikinic wood in his right hand." Then he gave his reasons. "I know he is old by the impression his gait has made, and a Yankton by that of his moccasins. He is from the other side of the river, as there are no Yanktons on this side. The trap he carried struck the snow now and then, and in the same manner as when he came, shows that he did not find the pony. A drop of blood in the centre of his track, shows that he carried the wolf on his back, and the bundle of kinikinic wood he used for a staff for support, and catching a wolf shows that he had traps out." "But," I asked, "how do you know it is a wolf? why not a fox, or coyote, or even a deer?" Said he, "If it had been a fox, or coyote, or any other small game, he would have slipped the head of the animal in his waist belt, and so carried it by his side, and not on his shoulders. Deer are not caught by traps, but if it had been a deer, he would not have crossed this high hill, but have gone back by way of the ravine, and the load would have made his steps still more tottering."

Another Indian track we saw twenty miles west of this, he put this serious construction upon: "He is an upper Indian—a prowling horse thief—carried a double shot gun, and is a rascal who killed some white men lately, and passed here one week ago; for," said he, "a lone Indian in these parts is on mischief and generally on the lookout for horses. He had on the shoes of a white man whom he had in all probability killed; but the steps are those of an Indian. Going through the ravine, the end of his gun hit in the deep snow. A week ago we had a very warm day, and the snow being soft, he made these deep tracks; ever since it has been intensely cold weather which makes very shallow tracks." I suggested that perhaps he bought those shoes. "Indians don't buy shoes, and if they did they would not buy them as large as these were, for Indians have very small feet."

The most noted trailer of this country was Paul Dalaria, a half-breed, who died under my hands, of Indian consumption, last summer. I have spoken of him in a former letter. At one time I rode with him, and trailing was naturally the subject of our conversation. I begged to trail with him an old track over the prairie, in order to learn its history. I had hardly made the proposition, when he drew up his horse, which was at a ravine, and said, "Well, here is an old elk track. Let us get off our horses and follow it. We followed it but a few rods, when he said it was exactly a month old, and made at two o'clock in the afternoon. This he knew, as then we had our last rain, and at the hour named the ground was softer than at any other time. The track before us was then made. He broke up here and there, clusters of grass that lay in the path of the track, and showed me the dried ends of some, the stumps of others, and by numerous other small items accounted for many circumstances that astonished me. We followed the trail over a mile. Now and then we saw that a wolf, a fox, and other animals had practiced their trailing instincts on the elk's tracks. Here and there he would show me where a snake, a rat, and a prairie dog had crossed the track. Nothing had followed or crossed the track that the quick eye of Dalaria did not detect. He gave an account of the habits of all the animals that had left their foot-prints on the track, also the state of the weather since the elk passed, and the effects of sunshine, winds, aridity, sand storms, and other influences that had a bearing on these tracks.

THE Michigan University Magazine is now publishing some reminiscences of Andersonville, by a student who was one of the prisoners. We quote a few sentences:

"Nor can we tell of three great causes of strife among

us. First, who should have the rations of the dying. Second, who should have his rage when dead. Third, who should have the privilege to carry the dead body away. The fortunate one who carried out a dead body could then breathe pure air, see the green grass, and bring back some wood. Robbers were charged with knocking sick men on the head to get their bodies. Dead bodies were fought over, bought, traded, and stolen like any other commodity. We talked familiarly of trading each other off for wood as soon as one or the other should die. A body was worth from \$20 to \$30, Confederate money.

"Before being loaded on wagons, the corpses were daily collected at a place outside of the pen. Hired spectre-like guards watched them as closely as they did the living, because, once on a time, a dead Yank rose and ran away. The same wagons which brought in our food carried away our dead—the wagons never being cleansed, that we know of. Men, laughing, chatting and smoking—one at the head, another at the feet—tossed the bodies promiscuously into the wagons or hay-racks, and, with naked skeleton arms, legs, and heads dangling over the sides, they drove off the dead. Thus, in about one year, they wheeled away 13,000 men; but 13,000 is not at all the number of the dead. Men dug their own graves, when their tunnels caved in and buried them. Many lie in swamps, killed by blood-hounds. We scattered them all along the railroads in leaving Andersonville. We buried them in the sea.

HOUSTON AND THE VOLUNTEER.

ONE day, as Generals Houston and Rusk, accompanied by the adjutant-general, M'Cloud, were promenading through the streets of the town, which were swarming with the disbanded volunteers, many of them collected in groups discussing the propriety of the President's order, their attention was called to a stalwart young backwoodsman, dressed from head to foot in buckskin, who had evidently taken several drinks of whisky, and was loudly and vehemently expatiating to those around him, and making frequent and not very complimentary use of "Sam Houston's" name.

General Houston, who could not avoid hearing some of these allusions, turned to his companions and said: "It appears to me, General Rusk, that you do not preserve very good discipline in your command."

"They have been disbanded, and I have nothing further to do with them," replied the General. "Moreover," he added, "I am of the opinion that it would not be so easy a matter to stop their talking, even if they were still in service."

"Come along with me, gentlemen, and I'll show you how to quell such disgraceful exhibitions," said Houston.

The others merely observed that "they would like to witness the performance," and followed into the packed crowd, which made way for the distinguished personages, enabling them to penetrate to the side of the noisy orator, who still continued his vociferous harangue, accompanied by the most violent gesticulations and contortions of his arms and body.

Walking deliberately up to him, and laying his hand upon his shoulder, the General, in a mild, but emphatic tone, said: "Are you not aware, my young friend, that you are disturbing the peace and quiet of this respectable community, and that too, sir, in presence of the President of the Republic?"

The fellow suddenly ceased speaking at this unexpected interruption, and turning upon the huge individual who addressed him (he did not know the General, it seemed), he, in a very low but firm tone of voice, while his eyes flashed fire, asked:

"Are you Sam Houston, the President?"

"Yes, my young friend, I have the honor to bear that distinguished cognomen."

The young giant then drew back a step or two, and concentrating all his powerful energies into the effort, sprang like an infuriated tiger upon the astonished General, knocking him down, and at the same time exclaiming, "Well, d—n you, old Houston, you are the very man I want to see." He was immediately pulled off by the spectators, and proceeded with his interrupted declamation as if nothing had happened, while the General retired to his lodgings, fully convinced that his friend Rusk was no disciplinarian.—*Gen. R. B. Marcy in Harper's Magazine for July.*

THE Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner, June 23d, states that Major Charles M. Howell has completed the tomb ordered to be placed over the remains of Ex-President Buchanan. The tomb was designed by Major Howell, and in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Buchanan, as expressed a short time previous to his death. It is a plain tomb, ornamented with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns around the oval of the cap; it consists of a single block of Italian marble from the quarries of Carrara. Its length is six feet three inches, its width three feet, its height three feet six inches. On one side of the tomb is carved the name "Buchanan," on the other side is the following inscription, which was written by Mr. Buchanan prior to his death, with directions that it be inscribed on his tomb, the date of death, of course, being left blank by him:

Here rest the remains of

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Fifteenth President of the United States.

Born in Franklin County, Penn., April 23,

1791.

Died at Wheatland, June 1, 1868.

The base of the tomb is already in position at Woodward Hill Cemetery. It is constructed of the finest New Hampshire granite, is seven feet one inch in length, and three feet seven inches wide. The whole height of the tomb and base, when placed in the cemetery, will be five feet, independent of the ground elevation.

THE Spencer rifle manufactory is to be removed from Amherst to Hartford.

CAPTAIN C. P. Smith, Thirty-fifth Infantry, has been assigned to duty in charge of the arsenal at San Antonio, to enable Captain Isaac Arnold, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, to avail himself of a three months' leave of absence, granted him.

B. FRANK PALMER, L. L. D., SURGEON-GENERAL. 187, has just been commissioned by the Surgeon-General to supply the Palmer Arm and Leg for the mutilated officers of the U. S. Army and Navy. The Governmental offices are located in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and are conducted by Dr. Palmer.

WANTED: TEACHER OF TACTICS, MATHEMATICS, etc. College graduate, or one of West Point attainments in scholarship preferred. Address, full particulars, Principal, Reed's Ferry, N. H.

THE SENIOR FIRST LIEUTENANT OF HIS Regiment (Infantry), and among the ranking First Lieutenants of his Corps, serving with his regiment at a pleasant station, will transfer with one (not below sixth) of Artillery. Address "S," care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ANNUAL EXCURSION, COMPANY C, TWELFTH INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., TO DUDLEY'S GROVE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1869.

Tickets One Dollar, Admitting Gentlemen and Ladies.
Leave Pock Slip, E. R., 7 A. M.; 10th St., N. R., 8 A. M.; 34th St., N. H., 8:30 A. M.

MILITARY GENTS WILL PLEASE APPEAR IN UNIFORM.

THE following have been appointed by the President cadets of the United States Military Academy, at large, for 1870: Joseph F. S. Crane, of Ohio, son of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James G. Crane, of the United States Army, who was recently murdered at Vicksburg, Miss.; Bernard M. Byrne, son of the late Surgeon Byrne, of the U. S. Army, and grandson of the late General Abert, chief of the Corps of Topographical Engineers; Lewis Morris, of New York, son of the late Colonel Morris, who was killed at Cold Harbor, Va., during the late war, and grandson of Major Morris, of the U. S. Army, who was killed in the war of 1812; James M. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Johnson, of the United States Volunteers, who died from the effects of wounds and exposure during the late war; Robert Page Wainwright, of New York, son of the late Commander Wainwright, of the United States Navy, killed in action on the deck of the *Harriet Lane*, in Galveston Bay, during the late war; John M. Robinson, of New York, son of General John C. Robinson, of the United States Army, who lost a leg during the late war; Charles M. O'Connor, of Iowa, son of Major O'Connor, of the United States Volunteers; John L. Clem, of Ohio, a drummer-boy in the Army of the Cumberland during the late war; H. B. Febiger, of Ohio, son of Captain Febiger, of the United States Navy; Nathaniel D. Pendleton, of West Virginia, who rendered important service to the Army of Major-General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley during the late war, was transferred from the appointments heretofore made for the present year.

By orders from Brevet Major-General Canby, commanding First Military District, quarantine regulations have been established for Hampton Roads. The senior medical officer on duty at Fort Monroe will be ex-officio, the quarantine officer assisted by the other medical officers on duty at that post. All vessels from ports where contagious or infectious diseases prevail—but having had no case during the passage—will be quarantined for fifteen days and thoroughly fumigated, and all vessels which have had any contagious or infectious disease on board during the passage or after arrival at quarantine, shall be quarantined for fifteen days after the termination of the last case, and thoroughly fumigated.

A DETACHMENT composed of Companies A, D and G, Eighth Cavalry, and M, First Cavalry, under command of the senior officer present, were ordered, June 12th, to march to Drum Barracks, and thence, under proper commanders, to the posts designated, viz: Company A, Eighth Cavalry, to Camp McDowell, A. T.; Company D, Eighth Cavalry, to Fort Whipple, A. T.; Companies G, Eighth Cavalry, and M, First Cavalry, will proceed to Tucson, A. T., and report for assignment—where most needed—by the District commander.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1869.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer retype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

MODERN WARFARE.

IT is somewhat remarkable that, during the present century, every great war has illustrated some new principle in campaigning and manœuvre; on the one hand, or introduced some new weapon or new military appliance on the other hand. In certain cases the new principle or new weapon was, perhaps, partly the cause or occasion, in other cases it was the consequence or result of the war itself; in other words, in some cases, as in the Austro-Prussian war, hostilities were arranged and precipitated by the superior party, because of his possessing a means of warfare his rival did not; while in other cases, as in our civil war, inventive genius was successfully invoked to provide new naval and military appliances to meet the new exigencies of the times. We may add, in fine, that, apart from the political or national cause, that is to say, the moral power involved, the influence of the new method or new appliance on the conduct and issue of the war are usually quite marked.

In NAPOLEON'S wars, it is school-boy knowledge how his new principles of mass and concentration in attack affected his campaigns. In our war of 1812-1815, our almost uniform naval victories were in part owing to the great American principle of concentration of battery-power, making calibre, instead of numbers, the desideratum in ships; so that, from the fight of the *Constitution* and *Guerriere* (where the British ship had the most guns, but we had the heaviest) to the end of the war, the instances of our defeat were about as exceptional as (thanks mainly to our great want of a good and well-officered standing Army) our victories were on land. We all know what a part earthworks played for the Russians in the Crimean war, and what a part rifled infantry arms played for the Allies; what was accomplished by the French field artillery in the Italian war soon after; what the *Monitor* did to revolutionize naval warfare, and maintain the maritime superiority of the Union; what the needle-gun was for Prussia—these and similar historic illustrations of our proposition are too familiar to require specific application.

When once the new principle or new method is discovered, everybody, as soon as possible, takes advantage of it, if successful, and thus the equilibrium is restored. NAPOLEON'S tactics become the property of his enemies; the concentration principle in naval offence and defence is not adopted until it becomes visible in a *Monitor*, armed with two, or, at utmost, four guns, each carrying shot weighing close upon 500 or 1,000 pounds, and then it is adopted outright by three Powers, and copied gradually by the others: the needle-gun suddenly fills the world with millions of breech-loading guns, no nation daring to be without them; earthworks supplant masonry wherever practicable; and, in a word, from a cartridge to a gun carriage, from a sabre to a ship-of-war, from a new army wagon to a new experience in fighting and feeding movable columns, everything that is noteworthy is appropriated.

What grand new steps in the military art the next great war will disclose is a matter of conjecture. By some it is supposed to lie in field artillery; and, considering the degree of perfection to which infantry and cavalry arms have been car-

ried, it would naturally be suggested that the weapons of the remaining branch of the service would now form the chief subject of study. In our modern times, as must have been noted from all that has hitherto been said, the mechanics of warfare are the department in which improvement is chiefly made, and, indeed, in which it is chiefly possible. The strategic and tactical combinations possible in the art of war, have been substantially exhausted, since strokes of grand simplicity are surest of practical success in working with forces so bulky as large armies. But, from a button to a battery, there is nothing in the mechanics of warfare not susceptible of improvement by talent and genius. The very success of the breech-loading infantry arm suggests success with breech-loading artillery; the murderous power of magazine carbines gives the desire to make practical light artillery of the same sort.

That the French Emperor has long been experimenting in this direction is admitted; it has often, indeed, been stated, that he has succeeded, and that he confidently awaits war, having secretly in reserve a large quantity of field artillery, destructive in their effect, and dwindling, by their withering fire, the power of the needle gun, as much as that did the old muzzle-loading musket. What the truth may be regarding these reports it is hard to say. On the one hand, if unable to secure the result, it would be like the Emperor to give out, for moral effect, the report that he had secured it. On the other hand, as there is nothing mechanically insurmountable in his aim, it is perfectly credible that it has been attained. The English are understood to have appointed a commission to examine into what concerns them so nearly.

And, curiously enough, there is much less secrecy in new national devices of this sort in modern times than of old. There was no mystery about the launching of the *Gloire*, though it sounded the knell of the magnificent English navy, and turned the 120-gun ships to mere floating cannon-parks. As for our own courtesy in furnishing and sending heavy artillery and monitors across the ocean for inspection, we need not refer to it. The Prussians openly used some of their needle-guns against Denmark—killing a butterfly with a sledge hammer—side by side with their allies and dear friends the Austrians, a year or two before they turned them on the latter. The truth is, that as an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, so one art of modern politics is, by a display of military superiority, to frighten a neighboring power into pacific submission to one's demands, or to an *entente cordiale*, instead of going to the cost of a war to prove the same superiority. And, after all, compelling the reconstruction of a neighbor's navy, artillery, or infantry weapons, is a pretty sure method of delaying war, not to speak of its being a game of mutual exhaustion of national treasures—the stretching and testing, without the loss of a life, of "the sinews of war."

THE first of July and the "fiscal year" are here together, as usual, and "the tax-payer," that frightful Mrs. GRUNDY of all well-regulated Congressmen, is astonished to see under what auspices the "new fiscal year" starts off. He has become accustomed—this terrible tax-payer—to being told that the chief foes of his idolized "economy" are the Army and Navy; anywhere else "retrenchment and reform" may flourish, but there only waste and prodigality may be looked for. But what is the fact on this 1st of July? The new Congressional appropriations have been made, "cutting down" in all departments. To meet the new exigency, the State Department has discharged 14 clerks; the Treasury, much sterner and more relentless, has reduced its employees by 600; the Army has reduced or is reducing its force by 20,000 men, and, besides that, it has brought its civilian employees down from 10,000 to 4,000, and that at a time when the extension of frontiers and new Pacific paths through the wilderness, and so on, demand more men than ever for garrisoning, and more spades and picks than ever for fortification. The reductions effected in the Army cannot amount to less than \$25,000,000 in the items just mentioned, while sundry other consolidations and reductions will probably make the real economy \$30,000,000. In the Navy, there was less chance for wholesale discharge of force; but in the prompt

measures taken to stop the prodigious outlays in sundry "bureaus," the real economy effected has not been proportionally less. The only thing we fear is that the disposition to get within the margin of the appropriations has been carried too far in the Army and Navy. The philosopher who got his horse down to "one oat a day" did famously—but, as the story proceeds to say, "then the horse died." The Army appropriations have hitherto been mere arbitrary experiments to see how much the Army can stand without actually expiring as an efficient force, instead of proceeding on broad general principles as to what the national defense requires.

ALL the indications are in favor of a large meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac on Monday next. The interest in the meeting is almost universal among those who served in that hard-tasked and glorious Army, which under different leaders and under all circumstances of victory and adversity maintained the honor of American soldiers and justified its fitness for its great work. From all parts of the country come promises to be present, and expressions of enthusiastic interest in the gathering. We hope there will be an equal unanimity in the measures adopted at the meeting, and that the Society will live long and harmoniously.

On Thursday evening last the Executive and Organization Committees of the Society, Brevet Major-General HEINTZELMAN presiding and Major C. E. PEASE, Secretary, met at the Twenty-second regiment armory, in Fourteenth street, New York, and decided that the officers be requested to appear in uniform, and that the review of the First Division of the National Guard by the Society should take place at 9 A. M., from the stand to be erected in front of the Worth Monument. It has been found impossible to obtain the use of Pike's Opera House for the banquet (the place originally designated in the circular), and it will therefore take place at DELMONICO'S, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, at the hour announced.

Admiral FARRAGUT, General SHERIDAN, and many other prominent officers of the service, have promised to respond to toasts. General SHERMAN may be present on the occasion, but this is doubtful.

We again call the attention of those proposing to attend the reunion, to the arrangements made with the principal railway companies for reduced fares. The particulars on these points were given in the last number of the JOURNAL.

SHOULD the late extraordinary tidings (received through Brazilian channels) prove to be true, that LOPEZ has offered to lay down his arms on simple pledge of safe-conduct for himself, his family and friends, and his effects out of Paraguay, we may concede that the South American war is over. There is, however, some doubt as to the credibility of this rumor. That the Dictator may have failed in his effort to put afoot a new aggressive force—to make an army out of nothing—we may well believe; but it is hard to credit that, after his stout resistance, and his abundant capabilities of refuge in the mountains, he should now consent to conditions so humiliating. And yet, after all, what are they less than the terms which NAPOLEON was willing to accept after Leipsic and after Waterloo? Perhaps the counsel of our Minister may have been to accept peace at the expense of abdication of power; and, besides, so long and wearisome a war, against such odds, and with little hope before him, must have been trying even to the iron nerve and apparently dauntless spirit of the Paraguayan President. Perhaps, like SANTA ANNA, he consents to exile as a necessity, even with the consciousness that he leaves no adroit soldier and diplomat behind him than himself, among his enemies, to rejoice over his downfall. At all events, if the report be true, the terms ought to be accepted by the allies, and peace should be at once restored.

THE official Army Register for 1869, has just made its appearance from the Adjutant-General's office, at Washington. The reorganization of the Army has played such havoc with the rosters, that it comes just in season to be too late. The record of the officers is given much more fully than usual, and it is very satisfactory in this respect.

OUR "war pictures" have certainly not, as a rule, been very creditable to American art. There has been no failure to take advantage of the abundant opportunities the great struggle offered to the artist; yet the pictures that worthily, not to say grandly, tell the story of the contest, can be counted on the fingers of one's hand. The red and blue prints of the "bayonet charges" of the "Irish brigade"—that terrible corps—and the tragic death of General Corcoran, which you may see stuck up along the fences of the New York City Hall Park, and on the walls of country barber shops, and city corner groceries, are the representatives of one extreme of badness, and the mild and pretty war pictures which often hang on the walls of the National Academy, represent the other; and in between are various grades of weakness and inadequacy. Where shall we look for the great picture? Recalling hundreds of artistic attempts in this direction, we fail to remember very vividly any, except, perhaps, Homer's "Prisoners at the Front," and one or two of Hunt's pictures, full of the temper and moral of the war.

It is with a degree of satisfaction that we have seen two drawings, by Mr. J. W. Ehninger, representing two important events in the history of the war. One is Farragut at Mobile Bay, in his outlook on the mast of the *Hartford*. The popular conception of this scene will hardly be satisfied with Mr. Ehninger's realization. But historical truth is vindicated, and people who know something about ships, and the facts of the Mobile Bay fight, will respect the picture. The portrait of the Admiral is excellent, and, as the drawing was made from the *Hartford* herself, accuracy of detail has been secured. The other picture is of Sheridan's famous ride. This has one great advantage over most pictures in which a horse has an important part—in that the horse is really a horse, that he is really moving, and moving at a rapid pace; the rider, too, has the appearance of a man on a horse under the chosen circumstances, which is also a rare thing to see in a picture. The eager, intent look of General Sheridan tells the story of the ride, and gives the work its highest artistic character.

These drawings have been beautifully photographed by Mr. W. Kurtz, of New York, and nicely mounted, in which form they are now for sale. Mr. Pilkington Jackson, No. 58 East Thirteenth street, is the publisher.

Mr. Ehninger has also an admirable drawing of General Grant and Mr. Bonner driving "Dexter." This is beyond question the best horse picture we have ever seen. It, like the others, has been photographed, and will soon be issued by the same publisher.

ONE of our young naval officers has fallen a victim to the yellow fever which one of our naval vessels brought into New York Harbor from the Gulf. Lieutenant-Commander William A. Van Vleck, died of this disease on Tuesday evening, June 29th, on board the United States hospital ship *Illinois*, at Quarantine. Mr. Van Vleck was the third and youngest son of Dr. H. H. Van Vleck, of Hudson, N. Y. He was born in 1844, and though death has overtaken him in his early manhood, he had already seen nine years of naval service, and established his reputation as an able and useful officer. He entered the Naval Academy in 1859, and was one of that class who were hurried from the Academy without completing their studies, in order to meet the pressing need of officers which followed the breaking out of the war. Under the valuable training of active service, Mr. Van Vleck's abilities developed rapidly, and he soon secured the confidence and respect of his superior officers, and was rapidly promoted, attaining the rank of lieutenant before reaching his majority. He participated in a number of actions during the war, with credit to himself. He was present at the attack on Mobile, under Farragut, and was on board the *Ossipee* when she received the surrender of the *ram Tennessee*.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL Babcock, of Kansas, in a letter to President Grant, dated June 20th, says that Governor Harvey had visited in person all the settlements where the Indian enormities were recently committed, and ascertained that more than thirty persons in all had been killed. Agent Hoag places the number at about twenty. At the time of the outbreak four surveying parties were in the field. All had returned. Two of them report that they saw no Indians; the third, that they saw several small bands, and the fourth party say that they were attacked by a small band, which fled after the surveying party had fired four or five shots. All the surveying party were frightened, and declined returning to the field at present. The Indians are not combined, and do not intend to bring on a regular war. There are several small bands scouring over the country for mischief, and intend to kill and plunder without taking too many chances. Settlers and trains are in great danger from these parties. General Schofield has comparatively few troops for so wide an extent of coun-

try. The Governor of Kansas, therefore, asks the President for additional troops; if they cannot be furnished, then he requests authority to raise a regiment of Volunteers, and Surveyor-General Babcock joins in this request.

BREVET Major A. K. Arnold, U. S. Army, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, has published a little work entitled "Notes on Horses for Cavalry Service," which possesses the great merit of brevity, and is, moreover, bound in such a shape that it will serve as a pocket hand-book for cavalry officers, who can avoid the danger of becoming rusty by refreshing their minds from time to time with the brief hints it contains in reference to the proper care of horses, the policing of the stables, etc. We fear, however, that they will regard Major Arnold's work as superficial. When we say superficial, we mean that not only does it bear evidences of haste in its compilation—for compilation it certainly is—but what has been written before on the same subject is so much more complete and to the purpose, that this work will appear hasty and ill-digested in comparison. It is issued in excellent style by Mr. Van Nostrand.

THE National Monument, in the soldier's cemetery at Gettysburg, was dedicated on Thursday, July 1st, with appropriate ceremonies. The monument was unveiled by Major-General Meade, who arrived on the day previous in a special train from his headquarters in Philadelphia. The Directors' car of the Pennsylvania Railroad was put at his disposal, and he was accompanied by his staff. Major-General Humphreys commanded the military escort. The monument will probably cost not less than \$50,000, instead of \$25,000, which latter was the original estimate. It was designed by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Conn., and the statuary was wrought into marble from his clay models at Rome, under the direction of the eminent American sculptor, Randolph Rogers.

BREVET Major-Gen. Ord, commanding Department of California, has ordered the post adjutants of Yerba Buena and Alcatraz Islands, Point San Jose and the Presidio, and the regimental adjutant of the Twelfth Infantry to report at his headquarters Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, at 10:30 A. M., for instruction in the General Service Code of the Signal Manual, with a view to connecting their posts by flag signals with headquarters of the Department, under the supervision of the acting signal officer of the department.

THE ninety-third anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, July 4th, falling on Sunday of this year, will be celebrated on the following day at all military posts. The usual orders have been issued from the various army headquarters directing that all drills and unnecessary labor and fatigue be suspended, and at posts provided with artillery and ammunition a national salute fired at meridian. All public offices will be closed except for the transaction of urgent business. The national flag will be displayed on all public buildings.

THE President visited Baltimore on Wednesday for the purpose of inspecting the extensive workshops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, their European wharves at Locust Point, and familiarizing himself with the localities and the ships and steamship plying between Baltimore and Bremen. He was accompanied by Postmaster-General Creswell, Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department; Ex-Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, Commissioner Delano, of the Internal Revenue Department, and General Horace Porter, Private Secretary to the President.

BREVET Colonel S. F. Chalfin, major and assistant adjutant-general, is announced as assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the Missouri. Brevet Brigadier-General Chauncey McKeever, major and assistant adjutant-general, is relieved from duty and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the East, New York City.

THE President has appointed Surgeon William Maxwell Wood, U. S. N., to be chief of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, at Washington. Surgeon Wood is a native of Maryland, and has been forty years in the naval service, nearly half of which has been spent at sea. He stands second on the active list of naval surgeons, following next after Surgeon Ruschenberger.

THE commanders of each detached company of cavalry serving in the Department of the Platte, is directed to forward to headquarters, monthly, until further orders through the proper military channel, a return of all scouts made by his company during the month, accompanied by maps and sketches of country passed over.

GENERAL Charles P. Stone, late of the United States Army, is the Conservative candidate for Senator in the Fifth District of Virginia.

RESPONSIBILITY IN TIME OF WAR.

AMID the shame and indignation which accompany unexpected defeat, it seems vain to require from any people a cool judgment on the causes of the national disaster. Let a system palpably break down, or let statesmen be ever so much in fault, it is easier to condemn the general than to look beyond; and the political death of an unlucky commander is the favorite way, in modern days, of appeasing the popular cry for vengeance on those who brought the humiliation. It is but eight years ago that we saw a great republic sending forth a mass of undisciplined battalions, without organization, almost without a staff, to reconquer revolted provinces including millions of inhabitants; and when Bull Run came to prove that numbers in arms do not alone make an army, McDowell, because he failed to achieve the impossible, was practically ostracized for the rest of the war, whilst those who directed or served under him lived on to become trusted and honored. McClellan was condemned in turn, because he strove, by making war slowly of set purpose, to gain the time for organizing his troops which he was denied before opening his campaign. We can claim but little advantage over our kinsfolk in this matter. The black winter of 1854-55 found Parliament and people chafing under our check before Sebastopol, and looking for a scapegoat as eagerly as in the days of Byng. If the reputation of the Alma victory and his own high personal character saved Lord Raglan from supercession, this was only at the cost of a change of War Ministers, and of a practical belying of all confidence in our commanders, by giving the Field-marshal a sort of keeper as Chief of Staff, and removing the only engineer who understood the work before us, whose prophecies as to the mistakes we were committing in the direction of our attack were destined to prove of bitter truth in Redan failures long after. The French appear to be even less wise under such trials than ourselves, if we may judge either by the way in which they guillotined unfortunate generals when the guillotine was in fashion, and shuffled commanders successively into power in the days when the star of the Republic paled before Suvarrow in Italy, or by the persistent injustice with which, for fifty years after Waterloo, they sought to vilify the names of Grouchy and Ney, which Napoleon's artful teaching led them to connect with that great disaster. A fresher instance than any of these, of the disposition to saddle national calamities upon luckless generals, has just come under the notice of all Europe in the Austrian Official History of the War of 1866. The main object of the writers would appear to be to prove Benedek's incompetence to have been the sole origin of the Bohemian defeat, and this in the face of the opinions of all other critics. The worthy veteran Jomini declared, in the last essay which flowed from his fertile pen, that the causes of the Austrian collapse were the better organization, the better armament, and the better strategy of Prussia. If this assertion of a disinterested and skilled observer be accepted as true, it follows that, however completely Benedek failed, he is not by any means to be held singly responsible for the fall of Austria's military power, and that bad administration or false principles of government may be as fatal to the reputation of an army as the worst mistakes a captain can make.

Libraries have been written on strategy and tactics, and oceans of pamphlets on military organization; but without any systematic attempt, so far as we are aware, to define the limits of the responsibility of those who are concerned in the great transactions of war, and to assign to the general, the government he represents, and the subordinates who obey him, their respective functions in the military hierarchy in such a manner as to give the State the fullest advantage of the services of all. This question, hitherto left untouched, yet so important in its bearings on all military reform, has been at last approached in a liberal and philosophic spirit by one of the most practical soldiers and successful generals of this age of war, the Archduke Albert of Austria, a personage whose functions and character seem to be so completely misunderstood by some of the most important of our contemporaries that we shall endeavor later to say a few words upon them. For the present our task is to glance at his remarkable essay on the subject already referred to, *Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kriege*, which, though brief, is so clear and masterly as to show that he has not only inherited the rare military qualities of his father, the Archduke Charles, but, like him, is a profound thinker and lucid writer.

The excuse which the Archduke makes for his work—which, though published anonymously, has been from the first unhesitatingly attributed to the true author—is twofold. The immense responsibility which attends all who stir up hostilities is proved by the anxiety always shown in modern days, by each party to a war, to prove that it was forced upon it against its will; and so confused are men's minds on the subjects of international politics, that the guilty party (it is needless to point out the reference here to the events of 1866) too often imposes its own defence on the world as truth. And again, as to the events of an unfortunate campaign, popular passion frequently errs most widely in its estimate of the true causes, and the very knowledge that it does so weighs upon brave men beforehand, and may dangerously enfeeble their action in the hour of trial.

The greatest of all human responsibilities must ever be that of the general-in-chief in a decisive campaign. To understand what its actual degree is, and from the study of the question to learn not to demand what is impossible, is the duty of every statesman aspiring to the first rank of power. It is even more the duty of the historian; and the subject has the highest interest of all for those who have held, or who may live to hold, such commands as are spoken of. And to study it with any good effect, it is needful to remember that a generalissimo is but a man, of like weaknesses with other men. He cannot control his own health, nor the weather, nor the involuntary mistakes of others. A telegram wrongly deciphered, a message miscarried, an attack of physical weakness, may be the cause of a lost action. Soldiers in the field understand this better than persons removed from it, and make more allowances for mishaps, as they

are less prone to create an idol of a chief for a single stroke of success. Hence the memory of really great generals lives in the affections of the grandchildren of those who followed their standards, and their names become household words from this genuine attachment when the popular adulation which follows isolated successes is long forgotten.

As to the division of responsibility between the commander and his staff, it is enough to say that the former must needs be accountable for all orders issued in his name. Yet, as many minor decisions must be made by the departments without consulting him, it follows that he is bound to keep himself informed of all that are really important, and either to choose proper assistance for himself, or to refuse absolutely to employ those nominated by others, if not fully trustworthy. How little this principle has guided our own administration, even at the most important crises, will best be understood by those who read the Waterloo volume of the Wellington Despatches.

As to the subordinate generals, those in the higher posts, whilst owing implicit obedience to their chief's orders, should have large independence within proper limits, and must often be responsible in a higher degree for their method of interpreting their instructions. The larger the army and the more numerous and considerable its subdivisions, the higher becomes this responsibility, and the less of detail should be attempted in the instructions of the general-in-chief. He should take care that his lieutenants fully understand the general purpose of his orders, and the end to be attained by their execution. This known a considerable freedom of action should be reserved, with a proportionate responsibility as its consequence, for the chiefs of corps, or even divisions. And this principle of independence (as will appear presently) within certain limits should be carried down in the army to the rank of non-commissioned officer. As the grade is higher, so the responsibility and the accompanying range of action should become wider. Orders should be clear, but all useless details should purposely be excluded. The forgetfulness of this true principle will of itself invariably hinder the activity and force of an army; and the burden of self-imposed responsibilities which high commanders are apt to assume has the double evil, in time of real service, that it both weighs them down with useless work, and deprives their subordinates of the energy and independence of thought necessary to the success of the whole machine. The evil which the Archduke attacks he traces developing itself at various times in the last century in overladen books of drill, martinet training, useless show parades and the devotion of generals to the most insignificant and formal details of the service. With these errors he classes the ordinary peace manoeuvres, "carried out on open plains, prepared from the book beforehand, and conducted with no more regard to the features of real war than if performed by so many puppets on wires." The monstrosities he believes to have almost disappeared from Europe. We confess to some uncomfortable feeling that the Archduke must have been over here lately in disguise, witnessing certain reviews of our own, and that, under cover of the past, he may be satirizing the present. Upon this subject the illustrious writer takes occasion to point out the opposite error, into which the press so readily falls, of running down the necessary discipline of a national force as useless. Pedantry he believes to be virtually all but extinct. Good discipline may be fully maintained without it, and good discipline is absolutely necessary to make any troops valuable. The Archduke cites instances witnessed by himself where well-trained soldiers, when shaken by fire, were rallied at once on their commander given them an ordinary parade order in a calm but audible voice.

As to the lower officers of an army, the principles already laid down should, as before said, be carried out in all grades, the limits of independent action naturally lessening, as the charge grows smaller, down to the simple implicit obedience which is required from the private sentinel. It is the business of commanders in time of peace to action on such a system that the vigor and energy of each fraction of an army may remain intact from undue dependence upon superior authority for each trifling decision. It is only by practising this habitually in peace that the full military power of a national force can be reckoned on in time of war. To attain this end it is necessary for the higher authorities to reverse certain practices formerly too common in European armies, and especially to discountenance thoroughly the abuse which superior officers are apt to make of their power by taking to themselves duties and decisions which belong not to them by right, but lie strictly within the sphere of those below them. All useless references for authority should therefore be discouraged. Mistaken and arbitrary decisions on the part of officers in high posts may be severely visited upon them if necessary; but such errors should never be made—as is too often the practice—the excuse for limiting the responsibilities proper to their positions. Routine returns and the like documents should be chiefly the work of very subordinate commanders, so as not to occupy the time of those whose duties are rather to direct and decide for others. And as in the higher grades, so throughout, orders should be brief, clear, and to the point, and should have regard rather to the end to be attained than to the means—the substance, in fact, and not that form which officials so often mistake for it. If, by a constant attention to these principles in the quiet days of peace, the regeneration of a discouraged army be steadily carried on, there will be a gradual growth of a spirit of activity and life in its members; and, when war comes, superior officers will not find themselves overwhelmed with the care of petty details, nor those below them be found timorous and unfit to face the unusual responsibilities which war is certain to bring with it.

Such are the main thoughts to which the Archduke has given utterance. How far much that he says might have been suggested by our own organization; how far the remedies he would have applied in Austria, the maintenance of discipline combined with the extinction of the old martinet and pedant elements, are needed among ourselves, can be merely suggested here to

the consideration of the thoughtful. This is no theoretical essayist that speaks, but a successful practical soldier, whose words carry with them more weight because they are in some sort a protest against a system of administration with which he himself is mixed up. Appointed generalissimo of Austria in the dark hours that followed Königgrätz, as was his father after Austerlitz, he voluntarily resigned his commission in order to smooth the course of the Emperor in his new career of liberalism, by transferring the army to the charge of a constitutional minister. He remains employed solely in the capacity of inspector-general, outside the War Office, which is independent of and separate from him. The essay we have followed shows that he is far from believing that all that might be done has been done to regenerate the national forces of his country, and it reads like a warning beforehand against making a future general-in-chief responsible for an organization he has in no way controlled.

We dwell on this because the Archduke's position seems strangely misunderstood in this country. It is hard, indeed, that journals of the class of the *Pall Mall* and *Spectator*, not to mention the *Daily News*, should, in their notices of the now famous dispatch of Bismarck, charge an alleged mistake of judgment, or want of honesty, on the part of the Austrian War Chancery, to the very man who has long since resigned his charge there, and is clearly at issue with the present administration of the office.—*London Saturday Review*.

THE Government snag-boat *De Russey* has recently been taking snags out of the Missouri River, between St. Louis and Council Bluffs. This boat has in front a broad butting-beam, into which has been worked thirteen of the stoutest forest trees that could be procured, and these are covered by a casting of iron. She has on board eleven engines, run by four steam boilers. On discovering a snag, the boat is run up to it, a sweep-chain is thrown out and passed under the snag; the boat is then run up under it until it is brought over the butting beam; then the immense chain is fastened securely around it, the engines are drawn into play, and, in case of emergency, a power of 150 tons is brought to bear to bring the ugly customer out of the water. It frequently occurs that a snag is buried fifteen or twenty feet in the sand. In cases of this kind, one end of it is raised up as far as it can be, and then sawed off to within three or four feet of the top of the water; the boat is then backed, and the butting-beam brought several times with full force against the obstacle, until it becomes loosened, when it is drawn out by the large engines.

CAPTAIN F. Beaumont, in the House of Commons, lately called attention to the expenditure to be incurred in completing the English fortifications, so far as it related to the protection of guns by means of shields, or the use of the Moncrieff gun-carriage. He contended that, before any more expenditure was incurred in connection with the manufacture of either these gun-shields or the Moncrieff gun-carriage, it was advisable that further inquiries and experiments should be made, with a view to test of what permanent utility they might prove. Mr. Cardwell replied rather evasively, saying that he hoped his friend would not expect him to follow him into this subject, for the fact was that the two things were not to be contrasted in the way in which the honorable gentleman had contended. "With regard to the gun-carriage, Mr. Moncrieff's extraordinary and skillful scheme had been reported upon by the Ordnance Committee, and had received the entire approval of the Horse Guards." But Mr. Cardwell to the contrary, notwithstanding, Captain Beaumont was wise in his suggestions. We have every reason to believe that the Moncrieff gun-carriage is not the greatest triumph in that direction that is likely to be secured.

THE Portsmouth, N. H., *Times* informs us that "Lieutenant H. J. Bishop, of the U. S. Marine Corps, accompanied by his estimable wife, will bid adieu to their scores of friends this afternoon. They leave this evening for Pensacola, Florida, where the fortunes of the lieutenant have sent him to spend the summer months. There are few officers in the service who gained so many warm friends at this station as has Lieutenant Bishop. None ever dare speak of him as other than a true gentleman and an honest man. Every officer on duty here will regret his departure, while the social circle in which Mr. and Mrs. Bishop move, will miss them sadly. But military orders must be obeyed, no matter what havoc they may make with social ties and business interests. Lieutenant Bishop and lady go direct to Pensacola, by rail, via Richmond."

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

JUNE 24TH.

Avery, Robert, General.
Brantly, W. F., General.
Bennett, Major.
Farrington, Philip, Captain.
Gesner, N. W., Colonel.
Gooch, E. S., Colonel.
Hearst, J. W., Major.
Niemann, A. D., Captain.
Roose, H. B., Major.

JUNE 25TH.

Brainard, A. P., Captain.
Barrett, Captain.
De Vries, F., Captain.
Hamilton, Charles, Colonel.
Kincannon, J., General.
Ryan, Colonel.
Shaffer, Frank B., Colonel.
Stagg, Major.
Sanders, J. W., Captain.
Sargo, A. Watson, Major.
Sydney, J. S., Colonel.
Warren, G. K., General.

NAVY.

JUNE 25TH.

Alexander, Jas.
Bailey, C., Rev.
De Lancry, Pedro, frigate Golden Fleet.
Grieve, Chas., Captain.
Meymour, Charles, Midshipman.
Watkins, Geo. R., Captain U. S. steamer Hartford.

AQUATICS.

The Editor requests correspondence in relation to boating matters in all parts of the country; particulars as to the organization of clubs, as to regattas and races to come off, and all other facts of interest. Letters should be addressed to the Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 2,201, New York.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY.

The Schuylkill Navy which stands to-day at the head of our amateur aquatic associations, in numbers, equipments, boat-houses, and general excellence of organization and drill, was organized in the fall of 1858. The Navy is at present composed of nine clubs—owing to recent consolidations—as follows, in the order of their date of organization: Bachelor, University, Undine, Quaker City, Malta, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Washington, and Crescent.

The Bachelor Barge Club was organized on the 4th of July, 1853. It has a membership of 56, most of whom are active. They are the owners of three barges: *Linda*, six-oars, smooth gunwale (new); *Lotus*, four-oars, outrigger; *Bachelor*, six-oars, shell; also, the *Gazelle*, double sculls and two single shells. Its house occupies a conspicuous place in the park. It is built of sandstone, is two stories high of Gothic style of architecture, and handsomely ornamented without by balconies. The dimensions are 25 by 55 feet, the lower floor being occupied by the boats, and the upper for dressing and reception purposes. The interior woodwork is of yellow pine and oak varnished. The prize for four-oared outrigger barges in the regatta of 1865, was won by the *Echo*, of the Bachelor Club. That barge was wrecked in April, 1866. Their old barge, the *Linda*, which was sold this spring to an outside organization, is the oldest barge on the Schuylkill, and is the one in which the Bachelors made their trip to New York on the 16th of May, 1859. The distance, one hundred and forty miles, by river and canal, was made in twenty-eight hours' rowing time, including detentions at canal locks amounting to four hours.

The University Barge Club was founded in 1854 by the freshmen class of that year of the University of Pennsylvania. It is the owner of the *Lucifer*, six-oared outrigger; *Old Hesperus*, four-oared shell; *University*, four-oared shell, and has 45 members. The first boat owned by the Club was the *Hesperus*, four oars; the second boat built for them was the *Ariet*, eight-oared. Their original accommodations was a frame shed; now they occupy a portion of the Philadelphia Skating Club House, which has been handsomely fitted up, and is an ornament to the Park. Their first boat, the *Hesperus*, was lost in an effort to rescue the crew of a sail boat, driven on the dam at Fairmount by high water. Her place was filled by the *Lucifer*, rated as one of the fastest boats in the navy. The *Lucifer* carried the champion flag of the navy for several years.

The Undine Barge Club was founded in May, 1856. The members originally were nearly all of thirty years or upward. They organized more for the purpose of indulging in the invigorating and healthful exercise of rowing than for racing. At their first meeting they voted \$100 for the building of a boat-house. In June, 1856, they housed their four-oared barge, the *Undine*. In 1860 they purchased the Keystone Barge Club House and the six-oared barge *Atalanta*. In 1861 they removed to their present quarters, the Philadelphia Skating Club House. The boats belonging to the Club are the old *Atalanta* and new *Atalanta*, both six-oared outriggers; *Undine*, four oars, smooth gunwale; *Fawn*, double scull; *Crab*, single scull; *Spider*, single shell, and a four-oared shell. The Club has 29 active, 5 honorary, and 25 contributing members. On the 29th of September, 1864, the *Undine*, four oars, and the *Cygnel*, of the Quaker City Club had a trial of speed, distance three miles. The *Undine* came in the winner; time, 22 min. 30 sec. The next race, on October 13, 1865, the *Undine's* competitors were the shell *Petrel* and a nameless one. The *Undine* was the winner; time, 21 min. 40 sec. In the regatta, October, 1865, for the flag, the barge *Wink*, of the Undine, was awarded them.

The Quaker City Club was instituted October 20, 1858, growing out of the Camilla Boat Club. The barge owned by the latter organization was purchased by the Quaker City Club, and the name was changed to the *Cygnel*. In June, 1859, the Quaker City Club, on the occasion of the first regatta of the navy, entered the lists against the *Iris*, a six-oared barge, of the Bachelor Club, and the *Whisper*, four-oared, of the Independent Club. The *Iris* won the race. In the regatta of 1860 the *Cygnel* came in second. The shell *Spider*, four-oared, was purchased, and in 1864 the *Thistle*, and the same year they disposed of the *Cygnel*. In the summer following a new four-oared outrigger was purchased, and christened the *Cygnel*. The Quaker City Club originally occupied a one-story brick boat-house, and when that building was ordered to be taken down by the city, they purchased half of the Pacific Club house, one of those pretty buildings on the banks of the river at Fairmount Park. In June, 1866, in the annual regatta, the *Thistle* won the champion flag, and was beaten in the races of 1867 and 1868, the *Iris*, of the Philadelphia Club, winning the former, and *Jane*, of the Crescent Club, the latter. The barges now owned by the Club are, the *Cygnel*, four-oared outrigger; *Nettle*, four-oared smooth gunwale; *Nautilus*, four-oared shell; *Bertha*, double scull, and a single shell. They have 27 members.

The Malta Barge Club was organized in January, 1860, by some members of the Minnehaha Lodge of the Sons of Malta. They have a membership of 19, and are the owners of the *Minnehaha*, six-oared gunwale; *Hiawatha*, six-oared outrigger; *Lurline*, double scull. Their first boat, the *Minnehaha*, was launched in June, 1860. The Club met with several accidents, which had a demoralizing tendency. In 1863, new life was infused into the Club, and their floating boat-house, which had been moored in the Delaware at Washington street wharf, was removed to the Schuylkill, near the Fairmount dam. In February they secured a new house and purchased the *Intrepid*. In 1866 they disposed of the *Intrepid* and secured the *Hiawatha*.

The Pennsylvania Barge Club was organized in 1861, and has now 25 members, and is the owner of the *Falcon*, six-oared gunwale; *Stranger*, four-oared gunwale; *Gem*, double scull shell; *Celia*, double scull shell, and four single shells. The first boat owned by the Club was the *Star*, six-oared. At that time the Pennsylvania Club was called the Atlantic Barge Club. The *Star* was fifty-one feet in length, the largest barge ever upon the Schuylkill. She was christened by the Club the *Phantom*. They afterward bought the *Gipsy*, four-oared, which was subsequently sold to the Undine Club, and is now known as the *Wink*. In 1864 the Pennsylvania Club purchased the *Falcon*, six-oared, from the Excelsior Club. In 1865 they housed the *Stranger*. They are now engaged in erecting a handsome boat-house a short distance below the one occupied by them. An addition was made, a few days ago, to the membership of this Club, by the merging of the Atlantic Club, and the addition of the barge *Mermaid*, four-oared outrigger.

The Philadelphia Barge Club was organized in 1862, under the title of the Panola Barge Club. In the following year they bought the six-oared barge *Iris*, of the Bachelor Club, and in 1864 they purchased the *Faugh a Ballagh*, six-oared, of the National Club, and on the 21st of October of that year, the *Faugh a Ballagh* won the second-class champion flag in the annual regatta. In June, 1865, the name of the Club was changed to the Philadelphia. At present they own the *Faugh a Ballagh*, six-oared outrigger; *Iris*, six-oared gunwale, and a double scull.

The Washington Barge Club was organized February 22, 1865. They now have a membership of 21; they own the barge *Vesper*, six-oared, smooth gunwale. At the annual regatta, September 8, 1866, they entered the *Vesper* against the *Thistle*, *Minnehaha*, *Falcon*, and *Iris*, and came in third, being one minute and three seconds behind the winning boat.

The Crescent Barge Club was organized in December, 1867, and is one of the most active and prosperous in the navy. It has upward of 33 members, and has combined with the Pennsylvania Club to erect a handsome stone house, which will be finished by the first of August next. The boats owned by this Club are the *Jane*, six-oared gunwale barge; *Intrepid*, six-oared outrigger; *Syph*, double scull all of which entered for the races this year. The *Jane* beat the *Thistle* and *Iris* in the regatta of 1868, and is the present holder of the champion flag for third-class boats.

The Commodores of the navy, since its organization, have been as follows: 1858, Charles M. Prevost; 1859, Dr. J. M. Brolaski; 1860 to 1865, S. M. Groome; 1867, Charles Vezin; 1868, W. B. Griffith; 1869, James M. Ferguson. Vice-Commodores, 1858—E. Mitchell; 1860, F. Mitchell; 1860 to 1866, C. Vezin; 1867, J. D. McKee; 1868, J. M. Ferguson; 1869, John Culin. Secretary of the Navy, L. F. Barger. Commodore Ferguson directed the annual regatta this year, in person.

The first regatta of the navy took place in June, 1859. The Keystone Club, six-oared barge, *Atalanta*, winning the second-class flag; the *Iris*, six-oared, of the Bachelor Club, the third-class champion flag. The second regatta took place June 26, 1860. The *Lucifer* six-oared, of the University Club, winning the second-class flag, and the *Falcon*, six-oared, of the Excelsior Club, the third-class flag. The distance in each case being one and a half miles and return. Between the years 1861 and 1865, during the war, but little boating was done. In the fall of 1865, October 21, the annual regatta took place. The *Faugh a Ballagh*, six-oared, won the second-class flag, and the *Echo*, four-oared, the flag of her class; the four-oared *Wink* the first-class champion flag, and the *Thistle* the third-class champion flag. Since that time, annual spring and fall regattas have taken place. New life has been infused into the clubs, and to day they are better organized and stronger than any similar organization in the United States. The navy's headquarters is on the banks of the river, between the creek separating new and old Fairmount Park and Turtle Rock, opposite the Twenty-fourth Ward water works. Some of the houses occupied by it are beautiful in design, and form attractive features of the Park. Besides the clubs comprising the navy, there are several other flourishing organizations. Among them, the Pacific Club, a wealthy association, owning a stone house in Fairmount Park, with a good stock of boats.

The Schuylkill is unsurpassed for rowing purposes, and the course over which the regattas take place, is most picturesque. The boats of the navy are perfect models. They are neatly kept. The members of each club have distinctive uniforms, and when they turn out to review or for a race, they present a most attractive appearance.

THE MIDSHIPMEN AND THE ATALANTAS.—We have already published the correspondence that passed between the Atalanta Boat Club, of this city, and the midshipmen, through Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, relative to the race suggested by the latter near the close of the preceding month, and to which he called the attention of boating clubs generally throughout the country. In response to the inquiry of the Secretary of the Atalantas, as to what kind of craft the proposed race should be rowed in, the Admiral replied that the midshipmen were prepared to row a race of any kind, as they possessed a fleet of all sorts of boats, with the working of all of which they were perfectly familiar. He expressed, however, a preference for a "six-oared shell race," as being one more suitable for both parties, and generally in vogue among boating organizations. In this, the Atalantas at once acquiesced, and the following correspondence ensued.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1869.

Vice-Admiral D. D. Porter, U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 2d inst., for which I have to thank you for the information it contained. At a meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club held on the evening of the 8th inst., it was the unanimous feeling of the members that the proposition as set forth in your letter of the 24th ult., to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to wit: "That some good club give the midshipmen a trial," be accepted by the Club.

On behalf of Atalanta Boat Club I would, therefore, respectfully state that we are prepared to enter into arrangements for a friendly trial of skill with the midshipmen of the Naval Academy, in a race of three miles, in six-oared boats, at such time and place as may hereafter be mutually agreed upon.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, with a view to making all the necessary preliminary arrangements, I remain, very truly yours,

JAMES W. EDWARDS,

Secretary Atalanta Boat Club.

In consequence of the absence of Admiral Porter from Washington, the answer to this communication was deferred for nearly a week. Annexed is his reply.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 9th instant is received, informing me of the desire of the Atalanta Club to give the midshipmen a trial of skill. The midshipmen are, at present, absent for the summer's cruise, and I cannot definitely state when they will be prepared for the friendly trial in question. I should prefer that they make their own arrangements, and when they return to the Academy in the fall, I will let you know. Yours, very respectfully and truly,

DAVID D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral.

JAMES W. EDWARDS, Secretary Atalanta Boat Club.

This effectually puts out of the question any immediate issue to the proposed race. There seems to be, however, no reason why it should not eventually come off, though the midshipmen could hardly get ready before the middle of October. By that time the annual regattas of the Atalantas will have taken place, and they will thus be able to get together their best crew. In so much they have nothing to complain of in the delay, though judging from what the Admiral says about the performances of the midshipmen, the Atalantas can count on a hard struggle and a close finish.

WHITE AND SMITH—SECOND TRIAL.—Those gentlemen had a second contest for the disputed superiority as scullers, on the afternoon of the 24th inst., on the Hoboken course, in seventeen feet working boats. It will be recollected that at their first trial, on the 14th inst., Smith met with a mishap, breaking his stretcher, and thereby lost the race. The friends of White, however, were not satisfied that Smith would have won on even conditions, and a second match was made. James G. White is forty-two years old, six feet in height, and weighs 165 pounds. Edward Smith is twenty-two years old,

five feet ten inches in height, and weighs 133 pounds. They both rowed seventeen feet working boats, and over the usual course from Seventeenth street to Forty seventh street, and return, distance three miles. About 4 o'clock P. M. they started well together, White soon taking a lead, rowing a short spasmodic stroke of some fifty to the minute. Smith seemed determined that this should not last long, and just before reaching the old dock made a close on White so near to him that the boats lapped closely together for some distance bow and stern. Smith, however, abandoning the idea of rowing over White's rowlock, dropped astern and disengaged himself. By a tremendous spurt he soon overtook White, and passed him just above the old dock. From this point he made steady gains all the way through, being nearly a minute ahead on the turn. White appeared to be rowing wildly as well as hopelessly, while Smith rowed a remarkably fine stroke, and came in some two minutes ahead, in the remarkably good time of 24 min. 10 sec. This is said to be the best time ever made on this course, which will put Smith well up in the market at the coming fall race for the championship of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association.

RACE BETWEEN CREWS OF THE U. S. STEAMER MICHIGAN AND THE UNDINE CLUB, LAKE ERIE.—Quite a spirited contest has recently taken place at Erie, Pa., between the naval and civil boatmen. On the evening of the 18th inst., a race between the Undine Club and the twelve and six-oared boats of the Michigan, ended comically, by the Undine's boat, the *Volante*, filling with water and capsizing, the waves being so high that they went right over into the boat. On the evening of the 21st inst., the race was tried again. The weather was fine, the water smooth, and the thousands of spectators on land and water were full of interest. The *Volante*—a six-oared lapstreak—took the lead and held it, slowly gaining, and made the three miles in 23 min. Captain Jouett's gig came in next, 27 min.; and the twelve-oared barge in 27 min. 10 sec. The Michigan men wanted to row the race right over again, feeling able to beat their lighter opponents in a six mile pull, but the Undines declined. The former talk of getting a light race boat and keeping it there, confident that with their alleged superiority of muscle and lungs, and an equality of boats, they could distance the Undines. But the latter pull well, and won a complete victory.

REGATTA AT TOLEDO.—The next annual meeting and regatta of the Northwestern Boating Association, will be held at Toledo, on the 8th and 9th of next month, and will be participated in by the boat clubs of Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and East Saginaw. The Detroit and Excelsior Clubs of Toledo will be well represented. The Neptune Club, of East Saginaw, will take two boats and about twenty members. The Undine Club, of Toledo, is making every arrangement to have the regatta a success. They will entertain their guests in fine style, and will give a grand banquet at the close.

BOATING IN LOWELL.—A complaint, in endeavoring to arouse a little more animation among the boating fraternity of Lowell, Mass., gives some advice that could be followed with benefit by many aquatic organizations we might mention. He says:

Lowell, considering its opportunities, is sadly lacking in interest in the most invigorating of athletic exercises. There is no other exercise which tends in so great a degree to develop physical strength and endurance, and there are few cities in the country which offer so good an opportunity to practice rowing. On the 1st of July, however, the best regatta took place which we have ever had here, and, with better arrangements, would have proved one of the most interesting parts in the programme of the celebration. It is to be hoped this interest thus awakened in boating matters here, will be continued, and that young spinsters will cultivate oarsmanship, which they will find of vast benefit to their constitutions. The Lowell Boat Club have a very good house, built by them last year, and dedicated to the accommodation of a large tub, in which they make occasional pleasure excursions with their friends, on pleasant afternoons, and evenings when the moon shines. The Challenge, six-oar Club, are making an addition to their already spacious boat-house, for the accommodation of the *Belvidere*, another six-oar boat, formerly owned by the Lowells, but recently in possession of a new club. The *Burke* shell, four-oar, and two shells, single sculls, make up the Lowell fleet, apparently not a very formidable one. A good gymnasium and a large boat club would be a great constitutional benefit, and a physical dose to cure the ennui of Lowell boys. We hope soon to see flourishing institutions of this description in our city.

COLUMBIA BOAT CLUB, NEW YORK CITY.—The Columbia Boat Club, of New York, will row a six-oared gig race for a prize valued at \$40, to be given to the winning crew, and, by them, to be presented to the club. The prize is to be a set of cushions for their eight-oared barge *Stephen H. Knapp*. The Atalanta Club have volunteered the use of their gig for this occasion, the Columbia Club having only one gig in their possession. The following list of members are to constitute the crew: Theodore Van Radon (stroke), P. McIndoe, W. F. Selken, W. J. Knight, J. A. Meredith, G. M. Young. Reserve—E. R. Ketchum and Wm. Neill. Coxswain—H. G. Hushagen. Colors Blue. J. C. O'Neill (stroke), Charles Purden, J. Rough, W. A. Martin, J. T. Logan, C. Earwicker. Reserve—H. R. Rough and J. J. Bogert. Coxswain—James P. Burrell. Colors red. This race will take place on the 8th of July, at 4 o'clock P. M., off the Elysian Fields. The Columbias gave a reception to their friends with a formal opening of their new house at the foot of Christopher street, on the evening of the 15th inst. The affair was a very pleasant and sociable one, with a bountiful collation, music and dancing.

BOAT RACE IN JAPAN.—Our correspondent on board the *Iroquois* writes from Nagasaki, Japan, May 16, 1869, as follows:

The race boat of the U. S. steamer *Owens*, pulling twelve oars, who has gallantly retained, for over eighteen months, the same of champion of the Asiatic squadron, was yesterday, after a heavy struggle, defeated by the ten-oared whale boat of the U. S. steamer *Iroquois*. At 5 o'clock 4 min. 32 sec. P. M., both boats started from a point in close vicinity to the U. S. storehouse *Idaho*, to pull around a stake boat anchored a distance of 2 1/2 miles and return. At 5 o'clock 20 min. 32 sec., the whale boat rounded the stake boat, followed by the *Owens's* boat at 5 o'clock 30 min. 40 sec., the former keeping and increasing the lead to the starting boat, which was passed at 5 o'clock 56 min. 50 sec., the late champions arriving at 5 o'clock 57 min. 20 sec. Thousands witnessed the above struggle, and the hard-pulled-for title of champions of the Asiatic squadron is now in the keeping of the crew of the U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, Third Lieutenant-Commander A. T. Mahan, commanding.

BOATING AT PITTSBURGH, PA.—To-day, July 2d, the oarsmen of Pittsburgh will contest the championship of Alleghany County, on the waters of the Monongahela. Two races are to take place over the old three mile course, starting from the Suspension Bridge, and rowing one mile and a half to a stake boat and return—a single scull and four-oared. The prizes—two for each contest—consists of a beautiful stand of colors, while the winners will be declared champions of Alleghany County. We learn from our correspondent, that the Union Club will enter a strong four-oared crew at the Boston regatta, 5th inst., in the persons of James and John Hamill, Frederick Dierst, and Edward Jourdan.

SINGLE SCULL CONTEST BETWEEN SARGENT AND FROTHINGHAM OF BOSTON.—The well-known amateur scullers of the Union Boat Club, had a contest over the Charles River course, on the afternoon of the 28th inst., distance two miles. Mr. Frank W. Sargent has been a part holder of the champion cup, and Mr. Robert Frothingham, though not in the best of practice, ranks among our first amateur scullers. Frothingham seemed to have a comfortable race of it, taking the lead at once, and winning easily in 16 min. 43 sec. The race attracted a large number of spectators, and the reason of such "great time" was a want of more urgent necessity for making it less on the part of Frothingham.

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY RACES.—We learn from abroad, that the interest in this affair is becoming universal and intense throughout England, and is the chief topic of conversation and debate at the clubs and in society. The question of the proper rowing ground is a point of considerable discussion, and public opinion is divided regarding the proposed course from Putney to Mortlake. A correspondent of *The Field*, who is high authority in English aquatic circles, shows at length, the objections to the Putney course. As this correspondent is a gentleman who has had long experience in the conducting of boat-racing, and has served as referee on many occasions on the Putney course, his opinions should have great weight.

It is amusing to see the challenges with which Harvard is afflicted, emanating from all quarters in England. The latest is from a "canoe club," who have challenged them to a canoe race, after the manner of our American aborigines, the canoe to be of birch bark, or anything else, propelled by one man with a paddle, facing the bow. They kindly offer to loan a canoe, in case the American "canoeist" prefers not to bring his own. We would advise Harvard to "paddle their own canoe."

What will come next we cannot imagine, unless it be an Indian war dance. The editor of *The Field* says "perhaps the Ilex Swimming Club will now send the Americans a challenge to swim a mile or two in Thames waters."

The challenge of the London Rowing Club, which was forwarded to Harvard some time ago, has been duly considered. As it was couched in such a courteous and gentlemanly way, and being accompanied, too, by a kind proffer of hospitality, it was hard to refuse to row them. The following is Harvard's reply:

CAMBRIDGE, U. S. AMERICA, June 29.

We sincerely regret not having been able to answer your challenge sooner. In reply to your invitation, by which we feel very much honored, I am instructed to say, that from the fact of our being exclusively a college crew, and that we have never either rowed for the amateur championship in this country, or had any intention of rowing such a race in England by the issue of our recent challenge, we beg to acquaint you that we lay no claim to the amateur championship of the world, nor were we aware that rowing against Oxford and Cambridge Universities involved any such claim. We should also be averse to establishing such a precedent, no Harvard crew ever having rowed a match race with any but a college crew. Should we once depart from that custom, we would have invitations from other clubs here and abroad, which we could not consistently decline.

The members of the Harvard four-oar return their warmest thanks for your proffered hospitality, which they are very happy to accept, also for the honorary membership of your club. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

Captain, Harvard Four-Oar.

To F. S. Gulton, Esq., Captain L. R. C.

We do not think Harvard will be involved into any matches out of the one with Oxford. To win that, will be as satisfactory for them as to defeat any other English crew. The following reply to challenge from the leading club in Ireland, will probably check the promiscuous challenging Harvard has been subjected to:

GLENNBROOK, COUNTY CORK, June 1, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I am directed by the committee of the Cork Harbor Rowing Club, to intimate to you that the Glenbrook regatta has been fixed for the 10th and 11th of August. I take an early opportunity to acquaint you with this fact, as we are aware that your crew have engaged for a match with Oxford University some time in the same month. We give a cup of the value of £100 sterling for fours at our regatta, and Queenstown, Cork Harbor, being a port of call for the American steamers, I need not tell you that we should be very glad if you paid us a visit on your way to London. As soon as the programme of the Glenbrook regatta is printed, I shall send you a copy, and, in the meantime, will be happy to give you any further information in my power. Faithfully yours,

DAVID GOULD,

Hon. Secretary Cork Harbor Rowing Club.

The Captain of the Harvard University Boat Club.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 28, 1869.

Hon. Secretary Cork Harbor Rowing Club, Glenbrook, County Cork, Ireland.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 1st inst., inviting our men to take part in the Glenbrook regatta of August 10th and 11th, I am instructed to say that, as the time for our race with Oxford and Cambridge Universities follows so closely the dates you name, we fear that we shall not be able to do as you request. Our object from the beginning has been chiefly to test the relative merits of the rowing at the universities of Great Britain and this country, and our stay abroad and period of acclimation are, of necessity, so limited, that we hardly deem it prudent to undertake additional work. However, should we find, after arriving in England, that we can, without serious inconvenience, accept your polite proposal, it will give us much pleasure to do so. I have the honor to be, sir, yours sincerely,

A. P. LORING,

Captain Harvard University Boat Club.

The Nassau Boat Club tendered to Harvard the use of their house and boats during their stay in New York, prior to their departure on the 10th inst. Captain Loring, however, was obliged to decline being the guests of the Nassaus, having previously accepted the hospitality of the Aster House. The Nassaus will tender the crew to her appropriate civilities.

SINGLE SCULL RACE.—On Saturday, June 25, Leander Waterbury of the Atlanta Club, and William H. Spear of the Gullick Club, of New York City, rowed a race over the Hudson Amateur Association course, in seventeen feet working boats. It was the first single scull match rowed by either men. Waterbury proved to be the better man and came in easy winner in 24 minutes 22 seconds. The distance was said to be three miles.

THE BOSTON REGATTA.—The annual regatta at Boston, on Monday, the 5th inst., is the principal aquatic event of the season. Among the scullers expected to contend are Brown, Hamill, Ward, Coulter, McKell, Tyler and Randall. In the four-oared race are entered Harvards, Hamill: crew from Pittsburg, and it is expected the St. John's (Paris crew) will be on hand.

YALE SPRING RACES.—The usual spring regatta came off on Saturday afternoon in New Haven Harbor. Three crews entered, all six-oared (no coxswains); two from Yale, the University and Freshmen, and a crew from General Russell's Military School. The three boats started well, the University crew soon leading. The contest between the other two was somewhat close, but the cadets finally led. In rounding the buoy they were fouled by the Freshmen and a small hole stove in the aft part of the boat. The collision was pretty heavy, so much so that the bow of the other boat was badly splintered. The cadets, however, rowed back, making good time, considering that their boat was one-third filled with water, having been gone twenty-one minutes and forty-seven seconds. The University crew, of course, came in ahead several minutes sooner. Their time was nineteen minutes and forty-five seconds. The Freshmen came in so far behind that no time was taken. In fact, after rounding the buoy they virtually gave up the race. The course was from off the steamboat dock straight down toward Oyster Point. The distance was 300 or 400 feet over three miles.

BLOW AND SINDERS MATCH.—A match has been made between John Blow, the well-known Battery carman, and Fred Sinders, to sail a five mile race, two miles and a half to a stake-boat and return, for \$200 a side, in shells, starting from a point off the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, between two and four o'clock p. m. on Monday, July 12th. The match will be one of considerable interest, as both are considered to be first class, professional oarsmen.

REGATTA AT HUDSON, N. Y.—There will be a regatta at Hudson today, July 3d. Two races are on the programme; the first, a five mile, for single scull, starting boats, free for Columbia and Green counties. Prize, \$50. The second race will be open for all single scull working boats, five miles. Prize, \$75. The first race will come off at 11 o'clock a. m., and the second during the afternoon.

BOAT CLUB ORGANIZED.—The students of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., have organized a boat club with a membership of fifty. They have erected a boat-house costing about \$500, and purchased two new boats. The Club is one of the best equipped in

those parts, and we understand they had a grand race at Barry's wharf on the Hudson, July 2d, of which we may have particulars next week.

REGATTAS AND MATCHES TO COME.

JULY.

- 3.—Champion single sculls, Gullick Club, New York, Hoboken course.
- 5.—Pittsburg Regatta, Alleghany River, championship Alleghany County.
- 5.—Regatta, Hudson, N. Y.
- 5.—Portland regatta, open races.
- 5.—Boston Regatta, Charles River.
- 5.—Opening day and review of the New Jersey Boating Association, Newark, N. J.
- 6-7.—Regatta of the Regatta Association of Chatham County, Ga., at Savannah.
- 8.—Regatta of the North-western Boating Association, Toledo, O.
- 8.—O'Neill and Grant, single scull.
- 12.—Blow and Sinders, five miles, single scull shells, Elysian Fields.
- 14.—Four-oared crews of North-End and Fort Hill, five miles, Boston.
- 23.—Harvard and Yale, Worcester, Mass.
- 31.—Mainland and Lawrence, single sculls, Connecticut River.

AUGUST.

- 6.—Hayden and Perry.
- 7.—Regatta Toronto Rowing Association, Toronto, C. W.
- Harvard and Oxford, England, inter-university race.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Friendship (Pittsburg).—Shall be thankful for the items you promise.

J. S. S. (Detroit).—The stroke of a four or six-oars may be either larboard or starboard, as you may prefer.

M. W. P. (New York City).—The time was correctly taken. The speed is accounted for by the tide being in favor all the way.

N. W., Jr. (Hoboken).—We cannot recommend any in particular. To get a good boat you must pay a good price, and give ample time to the builder.

P. W. F. (Pittsburg).—See account of Boston regatta this week.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

BATTALION EXCURSION OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT TO NEW HAVEN.—The visit of a battalion of this regiment to the city of New Haven on the 24th ult. was, from beginning to end, a delightful excursion. It contrasted very pleasantly with the first excursion which occurred last year, when it went to Albany to receive a stand of colors from the authorities of the State. Although the excursion was entered into and carried out with hearty zeal, the regiment failed to receive the hospitable attentions from the regiments and citizens of Albany that this year met them on every side in the City of Elms. But the Albany excursion was an important affair, and intended to combine business with pleasure. The regiment did not start with the expectation of receiving special attentions from any particular organization of the city of their destination. Moreover, when Albany was visited the Legislature had adjourned and the city had relaxed into the quiet and inactivity which mark existence in an inland capital when the legislative sessions are over. The regiment also wore then only its fatigue uniform, and so failed to produce a very brilliant effect. But this year New Haven was visited under more favorable circumstances. The showy full-dress uniforms of gray and gold gave the regiment a holiday appearance, and everything favored the excursionists.

At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 23d June, the battalion (the lack of full-dress uniforms prevented the whole regiment joining) of four companies, composed mainly of members from A, B, E and I, including volunteers from other companies, assembled at the regimental armory, Bro. klyn, E. D., and, prior to embarkation for New Haven made a parade through the streets of the "Burg." This parade was a fine ovation for "Our Own," and pleasantly introduced the courtesies and gayeties which followed. The streets were lined with spectators, who freely testified their interest; huzzing was abundantly displayed; fireworks went up; handkerchiefs were waved, and hearty cheers were given to the departing battalion. It is evident that the Forty-seventh has a firm hold on the local pride and affection. At the conclusion of the parade, the battalion, at about 11 o'clock p. m., proceeded to embark on the steamer *State of Maine*, at Peek slip, for New Haven. Major A. H. Rogers was in command; and Adjutant Orton, Quartermaster Kniffin, and Surgeon Pendleton accompanied the battalion, mounted. The following officers also paraded on the staff of Major Rogers: Captains Lamb and Holmes, Lieutenants Johnson, Barnes, Brower, Davidson, Watkins and Allen. The companies were commanded, respectively, by Captains Boom, Doughty, Connell and Simons. The full band and drum corps accompanied the battalion—the latter parading in its new uniform of a neat and handsome pattern—and was under the command of Drum-Major Rolf, known in the regiment by the sobriquet of "O'Baldwin." The whole turn-out numbered over two hundred men. Many members of the regiment accompanied the battalion in citizens' dress, and the Eleventh brigade was represented by its commander, Brigadier-General J. V. Meserole. Colonel D. E. Austin, the regimental commander, also accompanied the battalion; among the ex-officers of the regiment were Ex-Captains Vandewater and Hays. All the guests, including a full corps of press representatives, wore blue badges, and during the excursion received the same courtesies as the members of the battalion. The trip to New Haven was enlivened by the scenes which usually occur on such occasions. The majority, of course, decided to "stay up all night," and kept themselves and everybody else awake in consequence, until even their resolution failed, and they sought their state-rooms and quickly dropped off to sleep for the hour or two that remained before arrival. And so quiet reigned for a while, until reveille, at 5 o'clock a. m., aroused too soon the sleepy frolickers. The boat at this time had arrived at its destination, and soon every one on board was hustling about preparing for debarkation, which took place at about 6½ o'clock. The battalion formed on the wharf, and Major Rogers (for the purpose of awakening the men, many of whom had not yet got their eyes fairly open) exercised the command in the manual and marching. By the time the men were well awake, the New Haven Grays, the escorting company, and a detachment of officers of the Second Connecticut, had made their appearance. After the usual greetings of such occasions, the battalion were escorted to the armory of the "Grays," situated in Chapel street, there halting and receiving the hospitable attentions of this command; these latter were of the most substantial character. The battalion, after spending an hour pleasantly at the armory, marched to Church street, and entered the armory of the "National Blues" and "Foot Guard," where it was again the recipient of further generous hospitalities. Having stacked arms at this armory, the battalion marched to the Tontine Hotel, its headquarters for the day, and sat down to a substantial breakfast. This over, the members of the battalion were taken in hand by the officers

and members of the entertaining companies, and riding and general sight-seeing continued until dinner. During the hours intervening, the officers of the battalion were escorted by Colonel Baserman, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley, Major Smith, and other officers of the Second, to the Mayor's office, City Hall, and then, in the absence of Mayor Fitch, were welcomed and entertained by Aldermen Beise. A short time was here spent, and the foaming bumpers of champagne brought forth the usual amount of toasts and responses. The party then started for the office of Adjutant-General Merwin, the Assistant Adjutant, Captain Fox, performing the duties of host, in the absence of the Adjutant-General, who, like the Mayor, had been called to Hartford on official business. At this office a fine collation received their attention, and the speeches and responses were of the most pleasant character. Most of the party then sought the "quiet house." Here again they were entertained by its proprietor, Mr. Thompson, an old member of the "New Haven Grays." Major Rogers then invited Mr. Thompson and the officers of the Second present to dine with the officers of the Forty-seventh, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Tontine Hotel. At 3 o'clock p. m., the battalion assembled for review and parade with the Second regiment. The Forty-seventh battalion was promptly on the "Green," the place designated for the formation of line, but it was almost 5½ o'clock p. m. before the brigade line was formed. The marching and countermarching of the different companies of the Second, and the tardiness of the formation of one or two companies, caused the delay in part; then, again, although there was abundance of room, the first formation of the line was so far to the left that the Forty-seventh battalion, which occupied that position, was compelled to form at an angle; finally, when the last company assumed its position, the line moved to the right, and allowed the battalion to form properly in line. Colonel Baserman, of the Second, was in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Bradley in command of the Second regiment. The line having been at last formed, the acting Mayor came forward to review the brigade. He was accompanied by the city officials, General Meserole, and a number of other personages, civil and military. The position of the reviewing officer was indicated by a United States color, instead of a guidon. When the reviewing officer had advanced to acknowledge the salute of the acting brigadier-general, and the brigade had presented arms, the drum corps gave two ruffles. The brigade then, without inspection of line, broke into column; the acting brigadier-general and staff having assumed their positions on the right, the column passed in review in the following order: Colonel Baserman, in command of brigade, and staff, all mounted. Felsburg's band. Lieutenant Colonel Bradley commanding Second regiment, which comprised the following companies: "Sarsfield Guard," Captain Keefe; "Montgomery Guard," Captain O'Brien; "Light Guard," Captain Smith; "Russell's School of Cadets," who paraded with the Second; "Governor's Foot Guard," Captain Philie, and "New Haven Grays," Captain Howarth—the battalion of the Forty-seventh bringing up the rear.

The Sarsfield Guard marched past, "lock-step," and looked solid, and won the admiration of all spectators. The uniforms are similar to the full-dress of the Ninth Infantry, of this city. For drill and excellent discipline this company excelled any in the line; although in a competitive drill, strictly in accordance with Upton, they would be beaten by some of our city companies. The movements of the company were too quick, and in a number of instances partook of a Zouave style. The "Montgomery Guard" paraded single rank, and marched very well. The "Light Guard" paraded double rank, and also looked well, although at times the men were out of step. These two were uniformed in the regular State uniforms. The "Russell Cadets," composed of young boys from Russell's School paraded in single rank, and were uniformed in blue, with white cross-belts; they marched exceedingly well, and were well-drilled. The "New Haven Grays" paraded with full ranks; uniformed in white pants and gray frock-coats, and made a very handsome display. The Grays are composed of New Haven's finest class of young men, and are a well-drilled and intelligent corps. The salutes in passing in review, taken as a whole, were very fair. The Forty-seventh battalion marched well, and with even fronts, and were the recipients of generous praise, although we have seen them do better. In passing in review, many of the non-commissioned staff omitted to salute, and others, again, "recovered" before passing the reviewing officer. During the review the Green was covered with carriages and spectators, the larger portion of the latter being ladies; and at its conclusion the line passed over a long route through the streets of the city, and the battalion was greeted on all sides with loud huzzas, waving of flags and handkerchiefs, and by other tokens of welcome. We noticed in one instance that the line forsook the street to avoid some mud and water that had accumulated, and, breaking into column of fours, took to the sidewalk; this was a remarkable strategical movement. The parade concluded with a dress parade on the Green by the Second regiment, the Forty-seventh battalion remaining at a "rest" opposite, having previously passed in review before the Second. The battalion also went through the ceremonies of a dress parade. All of these movements were creditable. The commands were then dismissed. The battalion then partook of supper; and then, in a body, accompanied by the band, serenaded the "Sarsfield Guard" and "New Haven Grays;" afterward paying a visit to a strawberry festival. Then, under escort of the last-named company, marched, at about 11 o'clock p. m., for the boat, followed by a large concourse of people. The departure of the battalion was the occasion of loud cheers; waving of handkerchiefs; general shaking of hands; beating of drums and playing of bands. The trip home was quiet and without incident, and on arriving in the city, the battalion disembarked from the steamer, and took the most direct route for the armory, and were dismissed at about 7½ o'clock.

The trip was, throughout, a delightful one, and was attended by expressions of cordial feeling which must hereafter unite the New York and Connecticut organizations by the strongest ties of friendship.

By an error of the press we, last week, spoke of Captain George E. Orton, recently elected to the captaincy of Company D, as George E. Aston. Captain Orton and Lieutenant E. H. Johnson are the only two remaining members of the original company.

FIRST INFANTRY.—An election is ordered to be held on the 7th day of July, at the armory of this regiment, at 8 o'clock p. m., to fill the office of first lieutenant in Company G of this regiment, which has become vacant by the election of First Lieutenant William Barthman to captaincy. Second Lieutenant J. E. Julius Langbein is the only nominee for the vacancy.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain Wm. H. Cox, of Company B of this regiment, and now under arrest, has issued a circular to the members of the company urging them to turn out with full ranks at the parade on the 5th inst.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Company excursions, or anniversary celebrations of any character by company, in this regiment, have been generally avoided. It was a noteworthy exception to their rule when the Fourth company, a few years since, hazarded the innovation, and celebrated its own anniversary. Now these celebrations of the "old Fourth" have come to be regarded with universal favor, not only in the company itself, but, apparently, the whole regiment (the Fourth being the oldest company) has manifested friendly interest in these pleasant occasions. On the 26th ult., the Fourth company, Captain Wm. H. Klipp commanding, celebrated its sixty-third anniversary by an excursion to Glen Cove, L. I. The company assembled at the regimental armory at a little after 7 o'clock A. M. uniformed in fatigue dress, white pants, and, after formation, headed by the full regimental band, under the veteran Grafulla, marched to the foot of Eighth street, E. R., and there embarked on board the steamer *General Sudwick*, which had been chartered for the trip. The company, including a number of the Association of "Ancient and Honorables," who paraded in the ranks, numbered some sixty men. At 8½ o'clock all were on board, and the hawser was about to be cast, when it was discovered that an important person was missing. Search was made, and at last, to the joy of the party, there was seen in the distance, making for the boat at high speed, the missing man. It was no one else than Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, the agile adjutant of the regiment. He was soon on board, and received the congratulations of the party on his successful time. The steamer then glided from the wharf, and headed up the Sound; when fairly under way, the "awkward squad" marched forward "two right," "four left," and fired the usual salute, the muskets having been previously charged with "antidilian" cartridges, and whose extreme age was evinced by their feeble tones. The trip up the Sound was delightful. Discipline was set aside, and free enjoyment was the rule. The band stationed itself in the rear of the boat, and music, "stag" dancing, and general hilarity was kept up until the steamer arrived at the wharf at Glen Cove. Here the command filed off the boat, and marched to the front of the Pavilion Hotel, where it stacked arms and "broke ranks" for the day. The men then scattered in parties, some to enjoy a sail on the Sound, others to ride, and still others to play ball. The game of base-ball between the champion Muffin Club was decidedly hot and heavy. Both of the clubs came out victorious, it was claimed, and so everybody was satisfied. Then there was the ride to the railroad depot to meet Colonel Fowler, chief of the division staff, and the escort to the hotel. Then there was a boat race, in which one of the competitors pulled so strongly on one oar that he found the boat heading for the middle of the Sound, instead of the stake boat. It had been the intention of the company to use a yacht that had been provided, but the breeze during the day was not enough to make yachting desirable. At about 3 o'clock P. M. the company sat down to an elegant dinner provided by Mr. Wm. C. Gibson, and some two hours were spent in its discussion. Toasts followed in order by Colonel Fowler, Captain Klipp, Adjutant Fitzgerald, Colonel Crocker, Lieutenants Earle and Parr, Captain Lefferts, of the Thirteenth, and others; concluding with a toast to the fallen members of the company, which was drunk in silence and standing. The band, between the toasts, discoursed appropriate music. Dinner concluded, a review of the company by Colonel Fowler, accompanied by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, followed in order. Considering the hearty dinner just partaken, the review was very creditable. The company then re-embarked for home, bidding adieu to friends; and, with waving of handkerchiefs, playing of band, and loud cheers for the "Pavilion" host, the steamer once more sought the Sound; at about 7 o'clock P. M. the boat touched the wharf at the foot of Twenty-third street, and the company disembarked and formed; and shortly afterward the escort which had been promised arrived. This escort consisted of the Seventh and Ninth companies, and volunteers from other companies of the regiment, making five platoon commands, the two first having twelve, and the others ten files front. The battalion was under the command (in the absence of Captain Easton) of Captain Geo. Moore Smith, of the Seventh company; Lieutenant De Lamatu, acting adjutant, and the respective platoons under command of Lieutenants Arthur, Barr, Robins, Meacham and Bacon. The non-commissioned staff also paraded. The escorting battalion made a very handsome appearance, uniformed in full-dress coats, white pants, and cross-belts. The marching was excellent, ranks well closed up, although at times the distance was not well preserved. As the companies passed London Terrace, in Twenty-third street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues the whole street was lighted up with a profusion of fireworks, and the display of flags, etc., was most liberal. The route of march was through Twenty-third street to Sixth avenue, thence to Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, Fourteenth street, Broadway, Ninth avenue to the armory.

After dismissal the Fourth company entertained the escorting companies at a restaurant on Third avenue. Taking it all in all the "old Fourth" will long remember its sixty-third anniversary.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The members of this command assembled at the Thirty-second street armory on Wednesday evening, the 23d ult., for evening parade, in full-dress uniform, with white pants. The line was formed promptly at 7½ o'clock, and the regiment drawn up to form three sides of a square to witness the competitive drill between Sergeant Dow, of Company F, and Sergeant Bascom, of Company I, for the prize musket. In the position of the soldier, Sergeant Bascom excelled, Sergeant Dow leaning, in our opinion, a trifle too much forward. The details of the drill were closely followed by both men, and, with the exception of one or two trivial errors on the part of Sergeant Bascom, was as near perfection as could be. In oblique firings, while Sergeant Dow stepped off correctly with the right foot, Sergeant Bascom stood perfectly still. These, with an error caused by nervousness in handling the rammer in the loadings, were all the errors committed. Considering that the latter was almost self-taught and self-drilled—though the musket was awarded, after some deliberation by the judges and referee (Captains Spear and Webber, of the Seventy-first regiment, and Colonel Van Wyck, of the Ninth), to Sergeant Dow, the former holder of the champion musket—yet Sergeant Bascom is entitled to great credit for the display made on the occasion. Line was then broken, and reformed with much rapidity in Thirty-fourth street; after the ceremony of formation, line was broken into column by company, and the march began. We never saw the command do, look, or march better; the several wheelings on the march were good; distances correct; and, from the frequent rounds of applause that greeted the regiment on the line of march, it must have created even a more favorable impression on the spectators than usual. Certain it is that the gallant American Guard, with its handsome full-dress uniform (which, by the way, is one of the handsomest in the First division), has every reason to feel proud of its evening parade, and of the enthusiasm it created on its last appearance in public. There were about 276 men in line.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Urban, of this regiment, has sent forward his resignation, and the former adjutant of the regiment, August Fischer, recently elected to the command of Company A, Forty-sixth regiment, has been mentioned as his successor. Captain Fischer is an active officer, and while adjutant of the regiment, in addition to his own duty, performed almost all those of a field officer, and could be induced to accept the position of Colonel, we think the regiment would prosper, and greatly increase in the discipline which it now lacks.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Company C of this regiment, Captain Byrne commanding, will proceed on an excursion to Dudley's Grove, on the 7th inst. Our recollections of the past excursions of this company are most pleasant, and we can almost guarantee that this one will not be in any way inferior; in fact, from what we can learn it will exceed all other attempts in this line. The company's advertisement will be found in our columns.

NINTH BRIGADE.—An old cavalryman writes us that "the Cavalry Squadron, Ninth brigade, Third division, N. G. S. N. Y., Major George Schwarzman commander, is considered by competent judges to be one of the most thoroughly disciplined, well-drilled and effective branches of the organization. Their field drill, review, and dress parade, which took place at Albany on the 27th of May last, elicited unbounded praise from all. Old-experienced cavalry officers, in the late war, admitted that it surpassed anything they had seen. The quickness of their evolutions, the precision with which orders were executed (all commands being given by sound of trumpet), and the military bearing of the men, over 100 strong, won universal admiration, and reflected great credit on its indefatigable commander, who, in point of bearing and all other military qualifications, is 'every inch a soldier;' in one word, they are a credit to the State."

FIRST DIVISION PARADE.—The following is the purport of additional General Orders received for the parade of this division on Monday, the 5th inst., in celebration of the ninety-third anniversary of our National Independence.

Fourth Brigade, Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall commanding, will be formed on Amity street, south side, right resting on Broadway, at 7 o'clock A. M. The members of the brigade staff will assemble at brigade headquarters, at 6½ o'clock A. M.

Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Henry Lux commanding, will be formed in Amity st. right resting on Mercer street, at 6½ o'clock A. M.

Seventh Regiment, Colonel Emmons Clark commanding, will parade in full uniform (white pants). Roll call of companies at 6½ o'clock A. M.

First Regiment, Colonel John K. Perley commanding, will parade in full uniform (field and staff mounted). Regimental line will form on Washington Place, right resting on Broadway, at 6½ o'clock A. M.

Ninth Regiment, Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Wilcox commanding, will parade in full-dress uniform, white cross-belts (white gloves). Members not provided with the new uniform, will appear in full fatigue, white cross-belts, and full-dress hat. Roll call at 5½ o'clock A. M., at the armory. Field and staff, mounted, will report at 6 o'clock A. M.

First Regiment Cavalry, Colonel Henry Brinker commanding, will assemble on Bond street, right on Broadway at 6½ o'clock A. M.

Seventy-first Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockefeller commanding. Companies will assemble in full-dress (white pants) at their respective armories, at 6½ o'clock A. M. Field and staff mounted.

Twelfth Regiment, Colonel John Ward commanding, will parade in chasseur uniforms (epaulets, leggings, and white gloves). The regimental line will form on Lafayette place at 7 o'clock A. M. Company roll call, at the armory, at 6½ o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report, mounted, fifteen minutes before time of formation.

Ninety-sixth Regiment, Major A. Staff commanding, will form on Bond street, at 6½ o'clock A. M. Field and staff will appear mounted, and all officers in full uniform; rank and file in State uniforms with pompons and white gloves.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Company G of this regiment on the evening of the 25th ult., celebrated its eighth anniversary, at the regimental armory. A portion of the main drill-room was divided off by large flags; the interior of this inclosure was handsomely decorated. At about 9 o'clock the members of the company and their guests, to the number of about 200, began to assemble, and at 10 o'clock Captain McGrath, the commander of the company, invited the company to partake of the handsome spread which had been prepared for them. The feast was interspersed with speeches, songs, witty sayings and stories from a number of the gentlemen present. With the additional aid of the piano and violin, under Dodworth, the evening was enjoyable sport. It was midnight before the company separated. During the evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Porter, who was present, announced the surprising intelligence of the intended resignation of Colonel Remmey, the regiment's efficient commander. We learn that every inducement will be advanced to influence the colonel to reconsider his determination. The effort will, we fear, be unsuccessful, the colonel having tendered his resignation for peremptory business reasons.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN COURT.—*Artemas B. Johnson against Emmons Clark.*—This was an action brought in the New York Supreme Court to perpetually restrain defendant, the colonel of the Seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., from publishing, in order, the expulsion of plaintiff from the Fourth company of said regiment. Plaintiff's complaint alleged—

1. That plaintiff was a member of said Fourth company from August, 1866 to June, 1868, when he was duly transferred to the Fifth company of said regiment, and has ever since remained a member of said last-named company.

2. That in July, 1868, plaintiff, without charges, notice or opportunity of defense or trial, was expelled from said Fourth company.

3. That according to the Military Code of New York, companies can only expel for violations of company by-laws; that such expulsions must be approved or disapproved by the regimental commander; that plaintiff's said expulsion was disapproved by the defendant—which disapproval was duly forwarded to the (then) Adjutant-General (Marvin), and by him approved.

4. That long afterwards, namely, April 15, 1869, an order was procured from the (present) Adjutant-General (Townsend), requiring defendant to publish plaintiff in General Orders, as expelled, etc.

5. That if this is done, plaintiff will be exposed to great odium—be obliged to deliver up his certificate of membership—lose the benefit of the time he has served, etc.

6. That section 146 of chapter 502 of the laws of 1867, relating to discharges, is inconsistent with and therefore repeals the law of 1862, relating to expulsions.

Wherefore plaintiff prays that the action of said Fourth company in expelling him, as aforesaid, may be declared void, and that defendant and his subordinate may be restrained and enjoined from promulgating or approving said expulsion.

Upon this complaint, plaintiff, May 10, 1869, procured from Mr. Justice Clarke of the New York Supreme Court, a temporary injunction against defendant, with the usual *ex parte* order to show cause why the same should not be made permanent.

The matter came up before Mr. Justice Ingraham, June 23, on the motion to render the injunction permanent.

George W. Wingate, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff.

Colonel John Fowler, Jr., appeared for the defendant, Col. Clark. Mr. Wingate contended that the points set forth in his complaint were well taken and should prevail, and appealed to the court to protect his client from an unmerited disgrace and serious injury.

Col. Fowler produced the answer of Col. Clark, fortified by the voluminous affidavits of Capt. Wm. H. Klipp, Lieut. Woodhouse, and Sergeant Hyatt, of the Fourth company, setting forth under oath

1. That plaintiff was never regularly transferred to the Fifth company.

2. That plaintiff was duly expelled for persistent absence from company drills, after a fair trial upon charges duly served; that he was personally present at the company court-martial which recommended his expulsion, and subsequently at the company meeting that confirmed such expulsion, and utterly failed to give any satisfactory reason why he should not be expelled.

3. That such expulsion, although at first qualifiedly disapproved by Col. Clark, owing to the peculiar admonition or caution contained in paragraph 10 of Adjutant-General Marvin's order, No. 18, was subsequently approved when Adjutant-General Townsend abrogated said paragraph 10.

Col. Fowler argued that the law of 1867, relating to discharges, did not repeal the law of 1862 relating to expulsions, and pointed out the distinction between releasing a man from military service, and dismissing him from company membership. He also contended that to continue an injunction against a regimental commander, restraining him from publishing in general orders his approval of the action of a company in expelling a member after fair trial on proper charges duly served, would be an extraordinary and unwieldy interference of the judicial power with the discipline of the National Guard.

The Court denied the motion to continue the injunction, and the injunction was therefore dissolved.

Mr. Wingate, desiring to appeal to the General Term, an order was made staying proceedings on the part of Col. Clark, in order to allow such appeal to be prosecuted. Judge Ingraham remarked that he felt confident the injunction should not be continued; but as the withholding of the publication of the expulsion in General Orders could not do Colonel Clark any harm, the stay would be granted in order to allow plaintiff—since he desired it—to take the sense of the General Term on the questions raised.

The final result of this interesting case will be looked for with much interest, not only by the members of the Seventh regiment, but by the entire National Guard of the State.

OTHER STATES.

THE FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, GRAY RESERVES, of Philadelphia, Captain James W. Latta, will perform a tour of camp duty at Cape Island, N. J., during the month of July. The column will move by rail to that point early on the morning of the 16th, and return by the same route on the 23d. Every effort must be made by both rank and file to secure thorough effectiveness in drill and discipline, and the largest possible display in numbers. A seaside encampment, having never before been undertaken by any troops of this division, the success of this measure will forever establish an enduring reputation for the command, and insure largely to the benefit, credit, and permanent establishment of a force of Pennsylvania Militia.

MASSACHUSETTS.—A very pleasant affair to all its three hundred participants was the regimental reunion of the survivors of the Tenth regiment, at Springfield, Mass., on Monday, the 21st ult. General Briggs, president of the association for the past year, called the meeting to order. Briefly he returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and after speaking feelingly of the many who fell by their side during the war, the following officers were then elected by acclamation: President, General H. S. Briggs; Vice-Presidents, Colonel J. B. Parsons, Major H. G. Gilmore, Captain H. C. Lombard, of Company F; Major G. W. Bigelow and Captain George Pierce, of Company G; Secretary, Major C. H. Brewster; Treasurer, Captain E. L. Knight, of Company E; Chaplain, Rev. F. B. Perkins; Executive Committee, Sergeant H. M. Converse, of Company I; Captain J. K. Newell, of Company I, and Captain T. W. Clapp, of Company D. The members of the regiment signed the constitutions, and adjourned to the City Hall to pay their respects to a collation which had been prepared for them. The next meeting will be held in Greenfield, June 21, 1870. The officers of the Sixth Massachusetts regiment have voted to adopt the following uniform: Dark blue dress coats trimmed with buff, and light blue pants with worsted cord of buff, and French shako hat of light blue, with blue pompon tipped with white; epaulets of buff cord. The officers are to have dark blue pants and coats trimmed with gold lace. The First brigade of Massachusetts Militia will go into camp August 10th; the Second brigade, August 24th; and the Third brigade, September 7th. The last brigade is a new one, being made up of the Tenth and Second regiments and a section of artillery.

Last year the Tenth regiment was attached to the First brigade, and the Second regiment was a battalion. They are all located in Worcester County, in the western part of the State. The artillery is made up of gentlemen in Worcester. The First brigade will probably encamp at Strawberry Hill, in Hull, and the Second brigade at Swampscott, although the location of neither has been determined upon. The Salem Cadets, Major Parker Browne, will go into camp sometime in August. Adjutant-General Cunningham, by order of Governor Claflin, has issued a General Order which reads thus:

The commander-in-chief thanks the officers and soldiers of the Volunteer Militia of the Commonwealth for their prompt and cordial response to his call for duty on the occasion of the reception of the President of the United States, on the sixteenth inst.

He also takes great pleasure in announcing to them that the President expressed in warm terms his gratification at their soldierly bearing and general good appearance.

Major-General B. F. Butler, commanding division M. V. M., is charged with the promulgation of this order.

MAINE.—The Stafford Guards, Captain J. G. Wallace, of Dover, N. H., arrived at Portland, Me., June 23d, and were received by the Mechanic Blues, Captain George W. Parker, and escorted to the City Hall, where they were received by Mayor Putnam. Thence they proceeded to the armory of the Blues, where a collation was served.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Executive Committee of the Society of the Burnside Expedition and to the Ninth Army Corps, have voted to extend the privileges of membership in the society to the First Rhode Island regiment upon the occasion of the festival, at Rocky Point, on the 7th of July next. This has been done at the request of a large number of the regiment. The Providence Veterans having heard that the City Guard will pass through their city on its excursion next month, have tendered an escort to them during their stay in the city.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.

We have had our Wheeler & Wilson Machine for ten years; have made five hundred suits of heavy cloth upon it, quite a number of tents—which is very heavy work—a quantity of family sewing, from the finest material to the coarsest, and never spent a cent for repairs. I have seen a great many other machines, but would not now exchange mine for any other.

MISS S. H. ALEXANDER.

NEWBURN, VA.

A CANARD.—“Pure liquors for medical purposes sold here.” This sentence is conspicuously exhibited in the store windows and on the sign-boards of many spirit merchants, druggists, and general dealers. The information it imparts would be invaluable if true; but unfortunately it is not. All the liquors of trade, foreign and domestic, are more or less adulterated. If a stimulant is needed in the hospital or the sick room, prudence dictates the selection of an article absolutely free from every deleterious element. There is only one such article in the market—“DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.” The spirits of which they are in part composed is not an ordinary commercial staple, but a wholesome, rich, thoroughly rectified liquor, distilled from the sugar-cane for the proprietors of the Bitters by their own employees, on their own plantations in St. Thomas, and not to be obtained at any price from any other source.

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PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS—\$3, \$6, \$9, \$12, \$15. Sent to all parts of the country free of expense. Silver Wedding Gifts, Diamonds, Watches, and Rich Jewelry. Agents for the American Watch Company and Gorham Plated Ware. J. H. JOHNSON & ROSSON No. 159 Bowery, corner of Broome street, New York.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

BUTLER—RODMAN.—At Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., June 22, 1869, Lieutenant W. P. BUTLER, U. S. Ordnance, to Miss FLORENCE, daughter of General T. J. Rodman, U. S. Ordnance.

EDSON—BAYARD.—In Rock Island, Ill., on the evening of the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Major TADDEUS EDSON, Ordnance Department, U. S. Army, to Miss SEYMOUR M., daughter of the late Mr. Charles Bayard, of Rock Island.

THORNE—NICKERSON.—At Christ Church, Guilford, Connecticut Co., N. Y., on the 24th of June, by the Rev. C. M. Nickerson, First Lieutenant F. M. Thorne, Twenty-second Infantry, to Miss SEYMOUR NICKERSON, sister of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

NOTSON.—At Fort Concho, Texas, June 1, 1869, OTIS ROCKWELL NOTSON, infant son of Dr. William M. Notson, U. S. A., and Elizabeth, his wife.

ATHERTON.—At Richmond, Va., on the 22d inst., BASIS ATHERTON, infant daughter of Colonel Chas. A. and Mary A. Hartwell.

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OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY, June 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until one o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with 714 bushels Corn, best quality; 29,389 bushels Oats, best quality; 954,844 pounds good merchantable Timothy Hay, and 548,742 pounds Straw, of the best quality, to be delivered at such times, at the places hereinafter named as may be required, prior to October 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.—600 bushels Oats, 24,400 pounds Hay, and 115,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H.—137 bushels Oats, 3,110 pounds Hay.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.—579 bushels Corn, 1,013 bushels Oats, 39,690 pounds Hay, and 45,240 pounds Straw.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.—55 bushels Corn, 1,034 bushels Oats, 42,339 pounds Hay, and 25,171 pounds Straw.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.—21 bushels Corn, 921 bushels Oats, 35,770 pounds Hay, and 28,490 pounds Straw.
Willet's Point, N. Y. H.—4,050 bushels Oats, 110,000 pounds Hay, and 112,800 pounds Straw.
David's Island, N. Y. H.—59 bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 30,543 pounds Hay, and 50,500 pounds Straw.
Fort Adams, R. I.—1,779 bushels Oats, and 53,568 pounds Straw.
Fort Trumbull, Ct.—1,408 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay, and 30,000 pounds Straw.
West Point, N. Y.—13,000 bushels Oats, and 450,000 pounds Straw.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, 26,550 pounds Hay, and 14,840 pounds Straw.
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—675 bushels Oats, 21,000 pounds Hay, and 24,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Warren, Mass.—411 bushels Oats, 15,330 pounds Hay, and 3,600 pounds Straw.
Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence.—2,100 bushels Oats, 81,700 pounds Hay, 33,720 pounds Straw.
Fort Preble, Me.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay, and 6,000 pounds Straw.
Fort Sullivan, Me.—121 bushels Oats, 3,892 pounds Hay, and 6,203 pounds Straw.

Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay, and Straw called for each of the above named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained, that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained for delivering the Forage and Straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids. Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of,
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, and
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East.
WM. T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, First District, Department of the East.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW YORK CITY, June 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until one o'clock P. M., July 26, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District, with nineteen hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable Hard Wood (128 cubic feet), and seven thousand and thirty-two (7,032) tons (2,349 pounds) best quality Anthracite Coal, engine stove, and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named, as may be required prior to October 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.—250 tons Stove, and 1,250 tons Egg coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H.—157 tons Egg coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.—327 cords wood, 367 tons Stove, and 357 tons Egg coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.—27 tons Nut, 112 tons Stove, and 253 tons Egg coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.—358 tons Egg coal.
Willet's Point, N. Y. H.—142 cords wood, 727 tons Stove, 150 tons Egg, and 50 tons Nut coal.
David's Island.—21 tons Egg coal.
Fort Adams, R. I.—235 cords wood, 462 tons Egg coal.
Fort Trumbull, Ct.—40 tons Egg, and 20 tons Nut coal.
West Point, N. Y.—281 cords wood, and 900 tons Egg coal.
Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—180 cords wood, and 220 tons Egg coal.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—51 cords Wood, and 162 tons Egg coal.
Fort Warren Boston Harbor.—240 cords wood.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor.—62 cords wood, and 355 tons Egg coal.
Fort Preble, Me.—128 cords wood, and 200 tons Egg coal.
Fort Sullivan, Me.—350 cords wood.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weights as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, at each of the above named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become security, in a sum, equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained, that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for delivering the coal and Wood, at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned

and indorsed "Proposals for Wood or Coal" (as the case may be), to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of,
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., and Chief Quartermaster, Department of the East.
WM. T. HOWELL,
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ECLECTIC LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE,
NO. 187 BROADWAY, N. Y.

JAMES W. BARKER, President,
MERRITT H. SMITH, Vice-President,
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All policies absolutely non-forfeitable after one annual premium on the Massachusetts plan. For ex, ample: at age of 30, one annual premium of \$22 70, on a policy of \$1,000, will keep the policy in force 1 year, 329 days; 2 annual premiums, 3 years, 356 days; 3 annual premiums, 5 years, 277 days, etc. This plan applies to every kind of policy.

Dividends are declared annually, and payable in cash. Officers desiring information please address Agent, Army and Navy Life Insurance. Companies Tables of Rates, etc., are furnished upon application.

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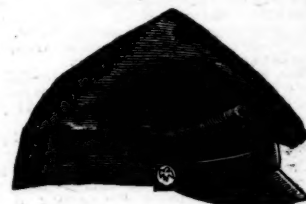
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